The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1873. NUMBER 62.

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.
$100,000 for only $2.50.
THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
WILL BE HELD AT
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 31st, 1873,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.
40,000 Gifts.
$450,000 in Prizes.
Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Abeles, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Court-House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.
12 Prizes, Real Estate ... $159,125
[illegible]
40,000 Prizes ... $450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The highest officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abeles, but also his scheme. The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canadas.

Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full address of the purchaser in plain writing.

Every package of 11 tickets has a chance to win 11 prizes, but positively certain to win one, while one person out of every ten who purchase a package of 11 is bound to win two prizes.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES,
Leavenworth, Kan.,
Or call at 161 East Madison-st., Chicago.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.
$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to ... $1,500,000

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 22½ Tickets for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
For information apply to I. R. WATTS & CO., Room 6 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts. (Take elevator for third floor.)

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing
STATIONER,
104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

TIN CASH BOXES
AND
OFFICE BOXES,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 127 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THE LADIES
OF
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
WILL SERVE
LUNCHES,

From 11½ to 2½ o'clock each day of the present week, at 172 Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av. Tickets 50 cents. No extras. The ladies ask the patronage of our citizens, and of parties visiting the city during the week.

HORSES WINTERED,

At Downer's Grove. Brought out and returned free of charge. Tame hay and grain. A large run, protected by thick groves of timber. Good stables nights. All horses intrusted to our care will receive the best attention. Terms, $2.25 per week. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply to FRED M. WOODS, Downer's Grove, DuPage Co., Ill. Refer to H. G. Powers, cor. Madison and Market-sts.; Arthur C. Ducat, 148 LaSalle-st.; C. H. Morse, 111 and 113 Lake-st.

HUSKING GLOVES.

MERCHANTS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL
Hall's Patent Husking Gloves.
Address HALL'S HUSKING GLOVE CO., 145 South Clinton-st.

SILVERWARE, &c.

CRYPTOCYLON
(CONCEALED WOOD)
Ice Pitchers.
NEW STYLES IN
FINE JEWELRY
AND
Silverware.
N. MATSON & CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.

THE TURF.

GREATEST SENSATION
OF THE SEASON.
GOLDSMITH MAID
MATINEE.
GREAT EXHIBITION OF SPEED
AT
DEXTER PARK,
TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock.

Goldsmith Maid to trot against a Running Horse, and to beat her record for $5,000.

There will also be an interesting Race, between the trial heats, between several first-class horses, for a purse of $1,000.

Cars leave P., Ft. W. and M. S. Depots every hour, and State-st. cars every 5 minutes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
WILL OPEN THEIR
New Store, 92 State-st.
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.,
THURSDAY, Oct. 23,
With a Full Stock of the FINEST GRADES of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

As heretofore, we shall carry the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of White and Colored Goods, for evening dress, to be found in Chicago.

Branch Store—No. 325 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. State and Adams-sts.,

Will offer for sale, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, and every day thereafter until sold, the following second-hand instruments, in addition to his large stock of HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos and SMITH'S American Organs:

1 7-octave Hazleton, $200.
1 7-octave Dunham, $150.
1 7-octave Chickering, $200.
1 6-octave Hallet & Cumston, $100.
1 6-octave Dubois, $100.
1 7-octave Steinway, nearly new, $275.
1 7-octave second-hand Upright, $250.
1 7-octave second-hand Upright, $350.
20 second-hand Organs and Melodeons, from $25 to $125.
1 second-hand Pipe Organ, suitable for a Church, $300.
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, 2 Banks of Keys, cost $525; nearly new, $250.

W. W. KIMBALL,
205, 207 & 209 State-st.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

NUBIAS,
HAND-KNIT GOODS,
MITTS, SCARFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
YARNS AND FANCY GOODS.
WHOLESALE ... 117 Franklin-st.
RETAIL ... 68 State-st.

HOTELS.

IRVING HOUSE,
148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.
First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.
Terms, $2.00 per Day.

Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
N. E. WEST, Clerk, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, Agent, 839 Broadway, N. Y.
T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED
WEATHER STRIPS,
FOR DOORS AND WINDOWS.
No Cold, Wind, Snow, Rain, or Dust, can penetrate when these Strips are used.
Competent men to apply them at short notice.
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
Sole Agents for Chicago and the Northwest,
89 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COMMISSION.

We have this day formed a copartnership for the carrying on of the Dried Fruit and General Commission Business. Correspondence and consignments solicited. Prompt returns guaranteed. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
CHURCHILL & POPE,
Late Charles T. Churchill, 30 South Water-st.

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR, &C.
Simpson,
Norwell & Co.
Invite attention to an unusually attractive stock of
Hosiery,
Underwear,
& Gloves,
All the best makes and in all sizes, and we call particular attention to a lot of
500 DOZEN
OF
Ladies' Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Which we will sell at
87 1-2 CENTS.

IN GLOVES
We offer an elegant assortment of colors in our "TRIFOUSSE" make, at $2.00 a pair, for Two Buttons. Also, our celebrated "JOSEPH KID," Two Buttons, $1.00 a pair, all the new shades.
SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.,
79 & 81 State-st.

HEATERS.

GOLD'S SANITARY
Hygeian & Fire-Place Heaters,
For Hard and Soft Coal; for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c.
Wrought-Iron Radiator. Gives a Perfectly Pure and Healthy Atmosphere. Equal to Steam.
Self-Regulating, Simple, and Economical.
No Dampers or Over-Heated Surface. No Waste of Heat. No Danger from Fire.
IT HAS NO RIVAL.
GOLD HEATING CO.
105 Beekman-st., New York.
BUFFINGTON & GREEN,
Western Agents, over 195 & 197 Randolph-st., Chicago.
Call and examine, or send for circular.

FURS.

LADIES'
FURS,
AT
BISHOP & BARNES',
Cor. State and Monroe-sts.

MILLINERY &c.

Opened!
This a. m., many new and desirable styles in HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, etc., all the very latest styles. Do not fail to see them.
HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,
107 STATE-ST.
PAPER HANGINGS,
BEDDING,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.

REAL ESTATE.

See Here, Real Estate Agents!
Grain is up! beef and pork will be up! I want to sell my STOCK FARM, within 80 miles of Chicago. Large farm, well located. If you think you can sell it address
B. PIERCE, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE.

HAMS! HAMS!
I am now prepared to supply the Trade with my Premium Brands of New SUGAR CURED HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON, DRIED BEEF, and Smoked Meats of all kinds. Acknowledged the best in the market.
HENRY PHILLIPS,
85 and 87 Fulton-st.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY.
80 ACRES OF TREES FOR SALE.
All kinds and sizes, by dozen, 100, or 1,000. Elm, Maple, Ash, Linden, and Cottonwood, 4 to 7 inches in diameter, planted and warranted. Improving suburban tracts with medium-sized trees a specialty.
R. J. LEWIS, 41 Racine-av.
Take Chicago and Clybourne-av. cars.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Stated conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.
Regular Communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. and A. M., will be held in Oriental Hall this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30.
E. G. BOWERS, Sec'y.

Notice.
There will be a Law and Order Meeting of the citizens of the Eighteenth Ward at 66 Chicago-av. on Wednesday evening, Oct. 22, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate a candidate for Alderman.

FINANCIAL.

Another Quiet Day in Wall Street.

No Special Change in the Stock Market.

Singular Rumors from Washington.

The President About to Draw on the Legal-Tender Reserve.

The Government Proposes to Buy Five Millions of Foreign Exchange.

Effect of the Stringency on Eastern Manufacturers.

Reduction of Wages by the Lake Shore Road.

Mr. Boutwell's Lecture on Finance.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SCHEME.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Wall street was dull to-day, notwithstanding stories circulated to the effect that President Grant has concluded to take in hand the job of regulating and keeping in proper order the commerce and trade of the country. According to the story, the President has determined to purchase £1,000,000 sterling exchange (about $5,000,000), the avails of which are to be placed to the credit of the State and Navy Departments in London, to be drawn against for the expenses of those departments in Europe as necessity may require. The Government requires funds in London for the purpose stated; but $5,000,000 seems an extraordinarily large sum to send at one time. If so much is not needed now, as is quite evident, and this movement is only for the relief of the foreign exchange market, why was not the measure adopted some time ago, when there was much greater need of relief?

It is further stated that the President has given assurances that he will do everything in his power to relieve the money market here, stating that the $44,000,000 greenbacks reserve would be liberally drawn upon, at the rate of $3,000,000, and more if necessary, per week, till currency should become plentiful and business resume its usual course. Although these stories represent the President so singularly at variance with the position he was understood to occupy very recently, they nevertheless seem to be credibly vouched for. They have the authority of a prominent merchant, who obtained the assurances referred to at a recent interview with the President, and he (the merchant) was also the bearer of a letter from President Grant to a President of a metropolitan bank reiterating these assurances. Washington dispatches state that Secretary Richardson denies the truth of these startling stories; but then it is barely possible that Gen. Grant has not yet issued his orders to the Secretary; and it is again possible that the whole thing is a joke. No doubt the movement would materially aid in the shipment of produce abroad, and would, for a time at least, enhance the market value of railway shares.

THE STOCK MARKET

ruled tame, prices fluctuating from ⅛ to 2 per cent. The largest transactions were in Western Union, which advanced from 57⅛ to 58¼, fell off to 56½, recovered to 57¾, and closed at 57@57⅛. Lake Shore opened at 67⅞@68, declined to 66¾, rallied to 67⅛, and closed at 66⅝. New York Central ranged from 80⅛ to 89¾ before the First Board; later sales were made at 88¾@89⅛@89. Rock Island sold at 82¼@90⅛@91½; Wabash at 44@42⅝@43½@42⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 89 to 88; New Jersey Central at 90 to 90½ to 89⅛; Panama at 85 to 87, at one time, but late in the day sold at 90; Erie strong and advanced firm at 45 to 47. Shortly before the close, there was a reaction of ⅝ per cent from the latter quotation.

RECENT FAILURES.

No further developements in the failure of Himber, Divan & Co. The extended complications of the Grinnell embarrassments bid fair to enterpose a check in dealings for the present, and the outlook from this point is not satisfactory.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is light, and medium and high grades irregular. Low grades scarce and in fair demand for export. Wheat—Market firm, and more confidence exhibited by dealers. Favorable news from Europe, and a better market for commercial sterling exert a reassuring influence. There is a more active movement in berth freights. Vessels for charter are in good demand, especially those adapted to the wants of the grain trade.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NATIONAL LIFE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It is stated that not over $100,000 will be realized for the benefit of policy-holders of the National Life Insurance Company.

BOUTWELL ON THE CRISIS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—To-night Mr. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, delivered one of the "Galaxy" course of lectures, at the Church of the Disciples, on "Finance and the Panic and Its Remedies." Judge Edwards Pierrepont presided, and introduced the lecturer.

EQUALIZATION OF VALUES.

Of the idea of having paper currency brought to an equality in value with coin, Mr. Boutwell said: "I make a distinction between the resumption of specie payment and the equalization of the commercial value of paper currency in the country with coin. The consideration of the latter is more important than the actual resumption of specie payments, which I do not look on as practicable or desirable. It is not practicable that the banks shall resume specie payments, but the Government, I expect, will. If the banks are required to redeem their currency in legal-tender, or specie, practically we shall have resumed for the banks as well as for the country.

CAUSES OF THE CRISIS.

The Atlantic cities are passing through a severe financial crisis, and I propose to deal with some of the causes.

We have a paper currency of more than $700,000,000. It is not possible, I think, to say whether that currency is in excess or not.

There are those who demand contraction as a means of resuming specie payment; and those who demand expansion, as I do, for the purpose of relieving the country from the present condition of things.

The suspension of specie payments is one consequence of the depreciation of the credit of the country. In 1869 coin bonds of the United States, principal and interest, payable in coin here, worth 82 on the hundred (or at a discount of 18 or 20 per cent), being the obligations of the country, were not payable in coin. During the last four years this has been remedied as to interest-bearing obligations. They are at par in this and the chief financial countries of Europe. I wish to correct an error as to their value a few months since, when the French loan was put upon the market, ours were offered for twenty years bonds. The French 5 per cent bonds were taken in excess of the amount offered, while ours were subscribed for in a moderate sum. The difference was that their bonds were put into the hands of bankers at 83 or 84 cents on the dollar and sold for 84 or 85 cents, while ours were sold at 100 cents on the dollar, and there was an element of speculation in theirs which did not enter into ours.

Another circumstance which has contributed to the present condition of things was the excess of the volume of paper over the actual wants of the country. During the war, paper money was issued in vast quantities, and, while no one was able to state, mathematically, the law of relation between the volume of paper money that may be circulated and specie payments maintained, yet, unquestionably, there is such a law. You may carry paper currency to a certain point, but beyond that you cannot maintain specie payments. Take our volume of paper to-day, and no one can tell whether it is in excess of that amount.

A third reason for the crisis is that the balance of trade has been against us largely for many years. We have not duly considered our losses during the four years of the war,—the losses of the cotton crops, the withdrawal of the North to some extent, from active pursuits, millions of men, non-producing, being in the field. In all previous experiences, the failure of the banks to maintain specie payments was due to transient causes, but the inability of the country to resume and maintain it to-day is due to the exhaustion of the war, followed by the Chicago and Boston calamities, by which millions worth of property were swept away. The present year promises a better financial condition between the trade of this and other countries. Certainly the non-specie-paying countries of Europe, France, and Austria go on for years without specie advancing to high premiums, because the balance of trade between them and other countries has been hardly ever against them, while the balance of trade has been largely against us since the commencement of the war. Another fact to be taken into account is the large speculations in gold in Wall street, based on the actual demand of $5,000,000 a week for the payment of duties, and the balance is against us in our foreign trade. I maintain, it is not possible to resume or retain specie payments until the balance of trade is little or nothing against us; and I have no faith in any scheme for resumption, but in a generous, comprehensive public policy by which the industry of the country shall be developed, its resources multiplied, and its capacity to supply foreign countries with articles of production increased, so that the demand for gold to go abroad shall be met by a demand for gold to go to us. I hope we shall resume, and that, when we do, it shall last for one lifetime.

AN ARGUMENT FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Boutwell then spoke of benefits produced by drawing laborers from other countries under the system forced upon us, and the increase of wages which follows in Europe, so that we can produce many articles at a corresponding cost. In 1871-'2, 76 per cent of our trade was carried on in foreign vessels; last year it was 73 per cent.

AN ECONOMICAL MEASURE.

He next showed how a reduction might be made in the Naval Department expenses, naval armaments except for coast defenses not being of any consequence to great powers, and the cost may be $10,000,000 or $12,000,000, instead of $20,000,000 a year to us.

A PLEA FOR SUBSIDIES.

He spoke in favor of subsidies, to enable our shipbuilders to acquire control of the carrying trade.

CALL LOANS.

He condemned the practice of banks taking money on deposit and paying interest on it. A merchant giving paper on time, finds it mature when he knows he has to pay; but that given on call matures not by time but the apprehensions of men, and no business can or ought to resist such practice. In September, 1869, banks that made loans on call did not dare to ask for the money, as they knew the men could not pay. This is unjust to all the substantial interests of the country. In the summer, all the money goes to New York, and is used, not by merchants on time, but in speculation. Fortunes are suddenly made; young men speculate, and are tempted to use money not belonging to them, and in nearly all defalcations the cause is speculation. In his opinion, with the aid of the Treasury, the demand caused by the systems of which he had spoke might be met this year. Every one wanted their funds when apprehensions of financial disasters arose, and there is none to meet the legitimate demands of trade by withdrawing the borrowed money, and paying interest on it by the banks.

ISSUE OF THE RESERVE.

As to the proposed issue of $44,000,000 reserve, he had no doubt of the legality of the issue, but it should not be used to increase the permanent volume of currency, but to relieve the substantial interests of the country.

BOSTON.

A BETTER FEELING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The situation on the street to-day is more cheerful and encouraging, and that is about as much as can be said. Confidence seems to be returning, but the improvement in business is comparatively slow. Currency is accumulating, and, moreover, is being used in payment of notes. Another favorable symptom is the greater ease of New York funds, which were freely offered at ⅛ per cent premium. Yesterday ⅛ per cent was the lowest rate, and before that the premium has ranged from ⅜ to 1 per cent. Favorable reports of the condition of the New York banks tend to promote the better feeling.

MANUFACTURERS IN FALL RIVER.

There was a meeting of the Board of Direction of the manufacturing establishments in Fall River last night, to consider the proposition previously recommended by the Manufacturers' Board of Trade, to suspend work in all the mills two days in each week, and to run only eight hours on the other days. This would be a reduction of nearly one-half in working-time. Twenty-five corporations, owning thirty mills, were represented in the conference. The depressed condition of the print-cloth market, the falling off in the demand for goods, the high price of money, and the necessity for a curtailment of the running time of the mills were fully discussed; and a motion was finally adopted that a committee of three be appointed by the meeting to confer with representatives of other print-cloth mills, and ascertain what concert of action, if any, can be had with them, in relation to running short time. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

THE TRADE IN PRINTS.

In ordinary years the trade in print-cloths is at its height in October, and the mills and the print-works have to use all their factories to keep up the supply; but the effect of the recent monetary convulsion has changed affairs. "This season," said a representative of one of the great printing establishments there, to-day, "we can turn out more goods in two days than we can sell in a week." For about three weeks nearly all of these establishments have been slackening up, in one way or another,—at the edges, as it were,—lessening the production without any actual shutting down. The custom of keeping the printing-machines running during the noon hour have been stopped; and in various other ways, has there been a letting-up in the work. But the market refuses what has already been produced. Goods have accumulated, and a material suspension must occur.

THE MANUFACTURING MILLS

are, of course, dependent, to a very great extent, upon the demand from the print-works, as well as directly upon the trade, and are correspondingly affected. The officers of the mills say the step is not attributable to any difficulty in getting money for current expenses, but solely to the diminished demand for goods.

ACTION TAKEN BY SOME ESTABLISHMENTS.

The American Print-Works, acting independently of the other mills, has already adopted half-time hours; several large furniture manufactories in the suburbs have discharged a part of their hands; some jewelry manufacturers in Attleborough have done the same, and others are working only four days in the week. Pillsbury Brothers' Shoe Manufactory, in Northwood, employing 100 hands, have quit work for the present.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—The money market is slowly improving. The grain and produce markets are firm, and good prices are obtained, but transactions are light. A few of the manufacturing firms have discharged one-quarter or one-third of their working force, and many will follow the example within a month.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and the Standard Oil Company paid cash in full on Saturday, and all the heavy firms are determined to do their utmost to avoid throwing men out of employment.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILROAD COMPANY

yesterday reduced the wages of machinists and shop-employes 14 per cent, and a few quit work; but, on sober, second thought, most of them will return, and will work at the reduced wages. The Company promises, when business improves, to return to the former rate of pay.

IRON AND COAL OPERATORS

in the Mahoning Valley report a very serious situation. The local banks are unable to aid them, and many are paying their men with three or six months' paper, drawing 8 per cent interest. Unless relief comes speedily, the majority of the coal-mines and iron-mills in the Mahoning region will have to shut down.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The money market is somewhat easier, though money is scarce and rates high. Call loans are quoted at 12 per cent, and 1½ per cent a month for prime discount. Gold is strong, opening at 109⅞ and closing at 108⅝.

THE BANKS.

Business men wonder much at the non-appearance of the usual weekly statements by our banks. We need scarcely add that this conduct does not go far to allay the present anxiety in money matters.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The reports of the National Banks, under the recent call of the Comptroller of the Currency, are coming in very slowly, but all reports from the principal cities of the country will soon be in, and a statement of their condition will be published as soon as each can be aggregated.

OUTSTANDING LEGAL-TENDERS.

The outstanding legal-tenders amount to $359,816,488.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 21.—The firm of Stockdale & Bancke, in Walcott, this county, has suspended. They owned the elevator there, and were among the most extensive grain dealers in this county. The reason for the suspension is the failure to realize on consignments and on grain in store. Their liabilities are over $26,000; assets about the same.

The failure of C. S. Simmons, grocer, of Marengo, is announced. Davenport dealers are largely interested.

There is great stringency in money here, the banks refusing to do any outside discounting whatever. There are well-founded rumors of a change in officers of one of the banks here.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The Clearing-House Association to-day rescinded their former action authorizing banks to exercise their own option as to the amount of currency to be paid at any one time. This leaves matters exactly as they were before the panic.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars were shipped to-day from Southampton to New York, and $195,000 from Liverpool for Quebec.

SPORTING MATTERS.

Races at Louisville.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—The first annual meeting of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association races opened to-day under very encouraging circumstances. The weather was cloudy and cool in the morning, but bright and bracing during the most of the day. Four races were run. The first, Woodford County stakes, for two-year olds, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, and $50 to second horse by the Association, mile-heats, eight entries; three started. Result of first race:

James Hurst's br. f. Miss T.	1	2	2
S. W. Nichol's b. f. Alethia	2	1	1
John Scott's b. c. Freeman	dis.		

Time—2:39½, 3:01¼.

Second race, all ages, for 2:40 horses.—$200 to first, $50 to second; broken heats. Four horses started. Won by B. J. Tracey's b. g. Meteor; Vidette second; Viola third. Time, 2:39, 2:43, 2:40, 2:39.

Third race, citizens' purse, $500 for horses that have never beaten 2:30; to first horse, $350; to second, $100; to third, $50. Two starters. Won by Josie, beating Lady Alice. Time, 2:39, 2:42¾, 2:38, 2:37½.

Fourth race Tracy stakes, three years old that did not trot better than 2:55 in the two-year-old form. Mile heats, play or pay, Association gives second horse $50. Won by M. M. Clay's b. c. Coaster; Britton second. Time, 2:55, 2:45, 2:42. Broken heats in all races.

The five races announced for to-morrow are expected to be excellent. A large crowd were on the ground to-day. If clear to-morrow an immense concourse is looked for.

The Newmarket Races.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The race for the Cambridgeshire stakes at Newmarket, to-day, was won by Montargis; Walnut second; Sterling third. Thirty-seven horses started.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Base Ball: Mutuals, 10; Athletics, 3.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The storm over the lakes will probably continue its remarkable course to the North and Northwest over upper Michigan. For Wednesday in New England southeasterly winds and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. For the northern portion of the Middle States and Lower Lake region southerly winds, with cloudy and rainy weather, clearing away by Wednesday night. For the Middle Atlantic States southwesterly winds, veering to the northwest, with partly cloudy and clear weather, and somewhat higher temperature. For the South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds and clear weather. For the Eastern Gulf States, westerly winds and clear weather, with higher temperature. For the Ohio Valley, southwest followed by northwest, winds, with clearing and clear weather. For the Upper Lakes, continued northerly winds, with cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Detroit, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette, and Duluth.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'idge..	29.84	31	N., high.	.....	Cloudy.
Cairo.......	29.84	52	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne..	29.98	20	N., brisk.	.01	Cloudy.
Chicago....	29.62	44	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati..	29.82	49	S., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport..	29.64	47	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Denver.....	30.11	24	N., fresh.	.....	Light snow
Detroit.....	29.57	36	W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth.....	29.60	41	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba..	29.50	36	N., fresh.	.10	Clear.
Fort Garry.	29.73	32	N., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
Keokuk....	29.65	51	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
La Crosse..	29.63	42	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th.	29.61	43	N., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette..	30.53	37	N. W., fresh.	.17	Light rain.
Milwaukee..	29.68	37	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Omaha.....	29.76	47	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Pembina....	29.82	33	N. W., brisk.	.....	Cloudy.
St. Paul....	29.58	32	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Toledo.....	29.62	37	S. W., brisk.	.45	Light snow
Yankton....	29.96	37	N. W., high.	.....	Fair.

SNOW IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Snow fell here this morning, but did not lie on the ground in the city. A few miles out in the country it fell a couple of inches deep, while at Dayton it lay on the ground six or eight inches deep.

The Gassopolis special from Charleston, W. Va., reports eight hours' rain there. The river is forty inches, and rising rapidly.

SALE OF WISCONSIN PINE LANDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 21.—James Riley and E. A. Bosworth, of this city, and John Lynch, of Oshkosh, have just closed a bargain with Congressman Sawyer for three sections of valuable pine lands in Oconto County, paying $75,000. A few years since Sawyer bought the land at Government price.

BOSTON'S WATER-WORKS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.—The Board of Aldermen last night passed an order directing the Cochituate Water Board to proceed to introduce water from Sudbury River, at an estimated expense of over $5,000,000.

FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.

The Transportation-Question—Railways and Railway-Legislation.

Visionary Modes of Obtaining Relief.

Arbitrary Freight-Tariffs Impracticable—The Action of Congress Not Wanted.

The Law of Competition Must Be the Starting-Point of Legislation.

Speech of Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., at Danvers, McLean County, Ill., Oct. 21.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVERS, Ill., Oct. 21.—A cold, raw, and piercing wind prevented the citizens of Danvers from carrying out their plans for holding their meeting in the open air. It was deemed, therefore, advisable, and greatly for the comfort of all present, to hold the meeting in the Presbyterian Church, which they kindly offered for the purpose. The Rev. G. W. Minier, of Minier, opened the meeting with prayer, asking in earnest words the blessings of Providence upon the labors of all those engaged in this work of reform. The Danvers Glee Club then sang a song with great effect, the chorus of which was, "We are down on the railroad-men who fight against the law," after which the President of the meeting, Mr. J. D. Phillips, introduced Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., of Bloomington, who spoke as follows:

COL. MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens of Illinois:

On the 17th of last month, I had the honor to address a mass-meeting of our fellow-citizens at Saybrook, and on the 2d of this month I participated in Lexington in another large and enthusiastic meeting. A good omen for the cause of reform, in which we are engaged, is disclosed by the fact that, everywhere in the land, the people are zealous in the work, and that, without calling on any person to lead them, they are advancing in solid columns to give battle.

Their firm determination to correct the evils complained of is such that, though the power they have to overcome is great beyond all precedent, we have the highest guarantee that the thraldom in which the professional politicians have so long held them through the agency of corrupt combinations, rings, cliques, etc., is about to be thrown off.

Until this shall have been thoroughly done, and we are free to

ACT INDEPENDENTLY,

and without the unjustifiable and partisanship of the past few years, it will be futile to anticipate such complete reform of abuses, and relief from the unjust demands of the monopolists and the faithless politicians as we are in duty bound to claim and enforce.

We are well aware of the reluctance with which men break away from old associations, and unless the people who are so burdened by the evils [illegible] them throw aside their party prejudices, and unite in a common effort to reform existing abuses, we cannot anticipate the success so much desired.

Since the decision of our Supreme Court in the celebrated quo warranto case in the McLean Circuit Court, The People vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and the widespread and general discussion of the questions, so forcibly promoted by the favorable decision of Judge Tipton, it is no longer contended by the railway managers of the country that they can charge unreasonable and extortionate rates for the transportation of persons or property, nor that they can discriminate unjustly between communities or individuals by such rates. These discussions have called public attention to the fact that by the existing rules of common law, railroad companies, like all other common carriers, are prohibited from extortion or unjust discrimination; but, though the railroad companies concede these points, they have not lessened our burdens nor wholly discontinued their unjust discriminations. They claim that they never did, and do not now, extort or discriminate unjustly in their charges, relying on the

INCOMPLETE LEGAL PROTECTION

afforded to the people by the common law to prevent their attaining the ends of justice. The public at large, too, have generally come to a clear comprehension of their rights in this regard. These are so far conceded by the railroads and understood by the people, that further discussion on those points can be of little practical use. It is also equally well known that enormous amounts of nominal capital, "watered stock" which represents *actually nothing*, and which in many, if not in most cases, has been fraudulently issued, are embraced in the represented capital of nearly all of the railroads. The ingenuity and knowledge of such matters which railroad managers so largely possess are at once employed for the work, not only of enforcing earnings for their roads equal to paying the legitimate demands upon the capital actually invested, but also that they may receive dividends upon, and create a market value for, their illegitimate stock—and thus it is that the existence of this fictitious stock, and the imposition of rates such as will enable dividends to be made upon it, impose upon the public perpetual burdens, without any corresponding equivalent.

What is now needed, and to which discussion should be directed, is some practical plan that will correct the evils complained of, that will

EXTINGUISH FICTITIOUS VALUES,

control railroads already built, both in their charges and their equal accommodation to the public, and thereby secure to capital honestly invested just and even liberal profits, and keep it in proper relations to the necessities of the public.

It has already been said that the existing rules of the common law fix the duties of railroads, and protect the rights of individuals and the public. By those rules extortions and unjust discriminations are prohibited and may be punished, and the issue of fictitious stock may be corrected. The difficulty is not so much with the law regulating these subjects, as with the imperfect remedies furnished by the law to enforce its rules.

An individual, for instance, is charged by a railroad company an extortionate rate for a certain service, the law gives him a remedy for that wrong; he may be subjected to an unjust discrimination as between himself and his neighboring rival in business, the law still gives him a remedy to that wrong; but what is it? He may sue the railroad company to recover back the excessive charge or for the damages occasioned by the discrimination. Who of us does not know that the remedy thus provided by law is of no practical utility? What individual can afford, for the sake of recovering some small sum extorted from him illegally, or some damages caused by discrimination, to incur the great expense of a litigation with one of these powerful railroad corporations, and for an object comparatively so insignificant? More than this, what individual, doing business on the line of any railroad, can afford to incur the hostility of its managers and thus risk his whole business prosperity? Is it not a fact that within the knowledge of every one of you that wrongs such as those just mentioned are daily submitted to for the reasons stated? It is this

PRACTICAL IMMUNITY OF RAILROADS

from the consequences of violated law, which, more than any other one thing, has enabled them to set that law at defiance and impose upon the public the unjust burdens under which we groan. The aggregate of these evils, though comparatively small in each individual instance, yet amounts to an enormous total, and hence the necessity for some method which shall give more prompt and efficient remedies than those afforded by existing laws; and so of the evil of fictitious stock, already mentioned. Doubtless such stock might be declared void by the courts, if a case should be brought before them and the facts properly presented. This, in some rare instances, has been done; but yet in many, more cases no one has been found who could afford to take the burden of a controversy upon his shoulders necessary to correct the wrong; and, therefore, in that case, the public remain subject to the extortionate charges required to make dividends upon such stock. This train of thought brings us to the consideration of the question, What remedies can be proposed which will be really effective? It is not possible in the compass of this address to suggest in detail the legislation required for our relief; but my earnest interest in the subject has induced me to take the hazard of presenting to you some views for your consideration, which I trust may commend themselves to your judgment as likely to aid in the solution of

THE GREAT PROBLEM BEFORE US.

Whenever legislation is attempted to regulate and control the action of corporations, the cry is at once raised, "You are interfering with vested rights and impairing the obligation of contracts;" the claim is at once set up that every charter granted to a corporation is a contract between it and the State, and that the corporation is no longer subject to legal control in respect to the corporate powers granted by the charter. How far this claim may be true it is not necessary now to consider. It may be safely assumed that the laws existing at the time a charter is granted, regulating the exercise of corporate franchises and prescribing corporate duties, are as much a part of the charter as if they were written in it. This is true of all other contracts. If you give a note by which you promise to pay $1,000 with interest, the law written in the rate of interest existing when the note was given, just as fully as if it were stated in the note itself, and so of these corporate franchises, the obligations imposed by law when they are granted become a part of the charter

itself, and may be enforced by any remedy when existing or thereafter provided. Such at least seems to be legitimate conclusion from that common law which is said to be "common sense."

We are by this reasoning led to believe that the relief we seek is to be obtained not so much by the establishment of new rules or the imposition of new duties as by

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THOSE ALREADY EXISTING.

In short, the common law must be mobilized, and, in addition to its ancient arms, new and more effective weapons, designed to effect the original purpose must be brought into use, so as to fully meet the present conditions.

As far as freight tariffs are concerned, it is laid down by competent authorities, and cannot but be evident to any one who will reflect upon the subject, that to fix general tariffs inflexible for a considerable period, which must be the case if they are created by the Legislature, with no provision for modification, seems to be

WHOLLY IMPRACTICABLE.

The experience of railroad legislation for forty years, throughout the world, wherever it has been attempted, shows that it has always failed. What is reasonable for one road is not for another; what would be reasonable in one season might be very burdensome at another; peace or war, famine or plenty, the state of the domestic or foreign markets, the current of traffic at different seasons, and many other conditions would exercise vast influence upon the proper adjustment of such tariffs. Reasonable maximum rates which must be high enough to avoid such fluctuating but certain and controlling conditions, and high enough also to afford railroad companies reasonable compensation in an unfavorable condition of business, would possess no complete and satisfactory force to govern the charges of railroad companies, whose tariffs would most of the time be voluntarily made far within the limits thus established.

To ignore the efforts and experience of the whole world through its different forms of government, since railroads were invented, and to fix rates by State or National legislation, which shall control under all the varying circumstances of the country, would seem to be idle and absurd.

Another remedy for the evils relating to internal transportation, of which the public complain, has been suggested, and that is, that the

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

should exercise the power supposed to be conferred upon it by the constitutional provision authorizing it to regulate commerce between the several States. Two methods have recently been proposed by means of which Congress should attain the desired end. One is to prescribe by law the rates to be charged by all railroads for the carriage of persons and property between States.

Two obvious objections to this method will readily occur to any one who may reflect upon it. The first is the same as that already suggested to the fixing of tariffs by State legislation, and this objection applies with greatly increased force to the fixing of such tariffs by National legislation. As the extent of the roads to be regulated, and territory which these roads accommodate increase, and the relations of the various lines of transportation to each other and to the whole country grow more complicated, the difficulty of fixing any system of rates by law or by any public authority increases perhaps in more than a geometrical ratio, until the hope of real relief by any such measure cannot be reasonably entertained. The subject is too vast, the interests too varied, the relations too complex, and the changes demanded by commercial fluctuations too frequent to enable any system of rules established arbitrarily by law to be otherwise than hurtful both to the railroads and to the public,—to the railroads, because under certain contingencies of business the rates established will be inadequate,—to the public, because for fear of the result to the railroads just mentioned the rates established will upon the whole, and except under certain contingencies of business, be too high, and thus afford to the railroads legal justification for excessive charges.

Besides this the great burden imposed upon the public by excessive charges by railroads for transportation rests not upon the inter-State commerce which alone can be regulated by Congress, but upon the charges for local transportation within the several States, with which Congress has no power whatever to interfere. From this statement it is apparent that

NO CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION

is needed or can be useful. The through rates on all the great railroad lines, from the seaboard to the interior of the country, are not subject of general complaint, and therefore no Congressional interference with them is required. The excessive charges for transportation rest upon the local business, which is almost wholly transacted within the State by which the several railroads are chartered. With the regulation of this Congress has nothing to do.

The other method proposed for public relief is that Congress should either authorize the building of railroads, to be owned and managed by the General Government itself, or by corporations created by Federal [illegible] for that purpose. I do not dwell upon the [illegible] objections which have been suggested to the power of Congress to authorize the construction and management of railroads by the General Government. It seems at least to be very doubtful whether the power to embark in such commercial enterprises on its own account exists; but however that may be, the expediency of exercising such a power, if it should be proved to exist, cannot for a moment be upheld. To [illegible], but many roads must be constructed, reaching throughout the whole territory of the Union. The patronage of the General Government, already so great as to excite serious fears in the minds of all thoughtful men, would be increased manifold—the opportunities for corruption, not only in the construction of the roads, but everywhere in their management after they were built, would be multiplied beyond all power of calculation; and the interference with the legitimate business of railroads constructed by private capital, and honestly administered, would be fatal not only to those enterprises themselves, but destructive of all confidence in future investments. The roads as proposed to be built by the General Government, it is said, are to be operated at rates of charge only sufficient to cover cost of maintenance and working, and perhaps a small excess of profit which may ultimately reimburse the capital invested. This is to allow the General Government to enter the field of commerce, not for any legitimate commercial purpose, nor to act upon any sound commercial principles, but to use the people's money to

CRIPPLE AND DESTROY

the institutions already existing, and which, however faulty and needing correction and control, have nevertheless done so much to promote the general welfare of the country, and have been constructed by the investment of vast amounts of actual capital to just protection.

The other plan is that Congress should charter railroad corporations, and authorize them to construct what are called great lines of inter-State communication. The same objection which was suggested to the plan of constructing railroads by the Government itself, the increase of national patronage, applies to this, though perhaps in a less degree than the other. But another difficulty seems to be insurmountable. The public complain that railroad corporations are managed with a view to excessive gains for the stockholders, or corrupt profits for the officers, without regard to the rights and interests of the public. This, to a great extent, is doubtless true, and is the real root from which most of the evils complained of spring; but is it to be supposed that there is any such

HEAVENLY GRACE

in an act of Congress creating a railroad corporation as shall change its greedy stockholders or its corrupt officials into angels of benevolence and purity?

It has been frequently said in recent discussions on these topics that experience shows that competition between rival lines of road cannot be relied upon to keep charges for transportation at reasonable rates. Waiving for the present the consideration whether this conclusion is true or not, would a railroad corporation created by an act of Congress, but owned and managed by private stockholders, be likely to act differently in any respect than would the same road owned by the same stockholders though created by State authority? The question answers itself, and shows that all hope of relief from corporations created by act of Congress must be illusory.

There is still another objection to the plan proposed of

CONSTRUCTING NATIONAL RAILROADS.

If they are built by private capital their charges will not be less than those made by other roads similarly constructed; but if built by the funds of the nation, and operated without a view to profit, how vastly must the National debt, already so burdensome, be increased. Such a system of roads, to be efficient for the control of the rates of all the existing roads of the country, must be coextensive with the country itself, and will involve the expenditure of many hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of millions of dollars. It may well be doubted whether the additional public burden imposed by the interest on such an increased debt would not greatly exceed any relief which might be derived from the expected competition of such a system of national railroads with those already existing.

Another consideration in this connection is worthy of notice. Throughout nearly the whole country, and especially in the West, railroads have already been built in advance of the requirements of business. Many lines, aided by the vicious system of

MUNICIPAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND CONGRESSIONAL SUBSIDIES,

and also by the improper issue of bonds and stock before alluded to, have been built in locations where as yet they are not required, and cannot earn a reasonable dividend upon their actual honest cost, much less upon their exaggerated nominal capital. To add to the capital thus already unprofitably invested the great sums required for the construction of a system of national railroads, to be also unprofitably invested, would be to increase the burdens of the people and turn the active capital required for the business of the country into a dead weight, to be long borne without the general good results being realized for which the money was expended. The objects which we have in view in breaking away from our old party associations and joining in the movement in which we are now engaged, have a much wider scope than merely to regulate railroad transportation or correct railroad abuses. We seek to reform what has been not inaptly called

CLASS LEGISLATION,

to stop forever the imposition of burdens upon the whole country for the benefit of particular classes or localities. To allow railroads to be built with the money of the nation, which at the most must chiefly benefit those sections of country which they penetrate, is to commit an injustice and wrong which is one of those that we are organized to oppose.

Is it not time to pause, and are we not now experiencing a revulsion occasioned by the bursting of the bubble inflated by the artificial governmental and municipal aid which has stimulated the construction of railroads for purposes of speculation merely, and far in anticipation of the real wants of the country? Thus far we have been considering mainly the evils under which we suffer, and the objections to some of the methods of relief proposed.

It remains now to

SUGGEST SOME PLAN

more likely to be effective than any of those which we have discussed. Allusion has already been made to the statement so frequently put forth of late, that the public cannot rely upon competition between rival railroad lines, and also natural lines of communication, to restrain and control rates of charges. This has so often been asserted that very many persons have come to believe in its truth, and yet a comprehensive examination of the facts will cause you to doubt its correctness.

Railroads are but business enterprises, and are governed by the same laws which control other commercial transactions. While it is true that in some respects railroads may need special control, yet it is also true that the law of competition applies to them as fully as it does to individuals. We are not left only to speculations on this subject. The experience of this country demonstrates the correctness of the proposition just stated.

Let us consider what the

LINES OF COMMUNICATION,

natural and artificial, are which connect foreign countries and the Atlantic seaboard with the Valley of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries. They are the great lakes and the River St. Lawrence, the New York canals and the Hudson River, the New York Central Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with the various lines of road extending West, and operated in connection with the four roads just named; the Ohio River and its connection by the Virginia system of railroads and canals now approaching completion, and the Mississippi River, the great natural outlet to the world at large for the commerce of its marvelous valley.

The natural lines of communication thus existing are beyond all control either of corporations or individuals, and fortunately for us residing in this portion of the country, those lines are such as afford the cheapest carriage for our products known to the world, except only ocean transportation. These natural lines therefore, which are free to all, cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in regulating the prices of transportation over the artificial lines which are in competition with them. In speaking of these natural lines the New York system of canals is treated as being their continuation. Those canals are owned not by individuals or corporations, but by one of the great States of the Union, whose interests are identical with our own.

In addition to the artificial lines before mentioned, there are the lines connecting the River St. Lawrence, from Ogdensburgh and Montreal, with Boston and the New England States. These, though now less important than the four great lines mentioned, are nevertheless already influential, and are likely to become in the future still more powerful competitors. Let us now consider the position of the

FOUR GREAT TRUNK LINES

of railroads north of the Ohio River, with their extensions to the Mississippi Valley before mentioned. They are all rivals of each other for the trade of the Northwest.

The vast amount of capital represented by each of these great lines, controlled as it is largely by local interests too valuable to be disregarded, would seem to forbid the possibility of any combination between them hostile to the interests of this section of the country. The Baltimore & Ohio Road is wholly controlled by citizens of Maryland, the Pennsylvania Road by citizens of Pennsylvania, the Erie Road by citizens of New York, the New York Central by citizens of New York and Boston, and the great cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, whose capitalists mainly own and control these roads respectively, have heretofore been careful so to manage their roads as to secure to themselves as much as possible of the business of the Northwest.

There is every reason to believe that what has been true in the past will continue to be true in the future, and that the

RIVALRIES BETWEEN THESE VARIOUS ROADS,

which have never in their history been permanently reconciled, will always continue to exist. May we not then safely rely upon these facts, aided by the competition of the natural lines of communication before mentioned, and the active jealousies existing between the great seaboard cities for pre-eminence in their control of Western trade?

It has already been said that through rates by these lines do not afford cause for general complaint,—that it is only where competition does not exist that excessive charges are imposed by railroads. The local rates are those which are burdensome, not here only, but everywhere, from one end of the land to the other. This is but an additional proof that the

RATES FIXED BY COMPETITION

should be the rates fixed by law. And it is only necessary that the railroads should be compelled to transport for all as they do for those having the benefit of competition, to remove the burdens under which we now suffer, and to equalize to the community the benefits which railroads were intended to and should properly confer.

One principle of the legislation of this State, in 1871, regulating railroad freight seemed to be sound. That principle was to allow railroads to fix their rates for transportation subject only to the general regulations of the common law, that they should not be excessive, but forbidding the roads to charge for transportation of the same kind of property a less distance a price equal to that charged for the greater distance. As matter of fact it is well known that railroad charges for the greater distances are almost always fixed at reduced rates by reason of competition, and the design of that legislation was to give to persons at non-competing points the benefits of such reductions. This principle was upheld by the Supreme Court in the [illegible] case before mentioned, and although the decision of that case turned upon minor points, yet the soundness of that method of control was fully established by that decision.

There seems to be

NO SERIOUS OBSTACLE

to applying this principle in a larger way. Let the law provide that railroads may establish their through or inter-State rates at such prices as they may please, and as they may be compelled by competition with each other or natural channels to adopt; but having themselves established such rates as being reasonable and satisfactory, measure them by the same standard as to rates for local business, and require them to see to it that just relations are at all times maintained between through and local rates in the place of the hitherto exaggerated and unjustifiable differences.

It must not be understood by this that railroads should be allowed to charge only the same rates per ton per mile for short distances that are charged for long distances, but that they should be tested one with another, local, through, and inter-State rates, together with such other considerations as ought to be properly included.

While it may be admitted that the railroads are entitled to charge somewhat higher rates in winter than in summer, yet the rates established in competition with natural lines of communication should form the standard by which, with just modifications to be regulated by law, railroad rates should be fixed when those natural channels are closed.

It is of no sort of consequence whether or not

RED, WHITE, OR BLUE LINE

car companies, or any other similar "vampyre," as they are aptly styled by the President of the Burlington Road, are permitted to run on the roads, or however in any way the inter-State business shall be conducted; they must all be compelled to share and charge alike on the equitable basis suggested. They are but agents for the principal, and the railroad companies, in whatever State, must be made responsible for the business of those car companies, as fully as that done by their own cars and local agents. With these regulations carried out by proper and judicious State legislation, I am willing to venture the prediction that the real capitalists interested in the railroad companies will be better satisfied than with the present vacillating, extravagant, and generally vicious system, which is mainly profitable to those engaged in its manipulation, and also that the relief we are seeking may be thus secured, and the commercial equilibrium of the country, now so seriously displaced, established on a natural and consequently firm basis.

To give effect to such legislation as is proposed,

SUITABLE PENALTIES

must be fixed to its violation. These penalties must be such, and the remedies given so prompt, as to secure both to the public and to individuals aggrieved full redress, and must be sufficiently severe to deter railroad companies from violating the law, with the expectation that those injured could not afford to seek redress.

Some persons apprehend that railroad companies in one State might, by collusion with the companies in another State, defeat the effect of the regulations suggested; but such corrupt combinations cannot stand before well-considered and rigorously-administered State laws. And penalties may be imposed and franchises forfeited for such disregard and collusion, just as readily as though the whole line of the road was within the limits of the State. This would be just, because no such collusion could exist without the knowledge and consent of all the roads engaged in it.

These considerations alone lead us to the conclusion that

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS

in this respect is extremely limited. Congress should see to it that the natural lines of communication between the different States, whether lakes or navigable rivers, are not allowed to become or remain unavailable. In this direction lies a duty too long neglected, and by its prompt discharge the quota of relief which it owes will be afforded.

These suggestions, as to the mode of action which seems to me to promise useful results, are presented only as an incomplete consideration of this one intricate topic in the broad field which invites our attention, leaving it to other parties, who may be more competent, to embody a practical method of relief.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The next Speaker, W. A. McKeighon, of Livingston County, delivered a powerful and eloquent speech, which was listened to with the closest attention.

S. M. Smith followed him in a speech of two hours. His remarks to-day were purely of a political character. No speeches that he has delivered for the past two months contain such powerful facts, showing the corruption of the Republican party and the great need of its purification. He, in the strongest language he could employ, urged the farmers to vote their ticket, and thereby commence the work of reform at the fountain head.

An Indian Fighter Gone.

When J. H. Townsend left home on the Lower Agua Fria, Arizona, on the 16th of September last, he promised his wife and children to return the same night. He had a good horse under him, he was well armed, and, as he turned his head toward the Bradshaw Mountains, he thought himself well fixed for deer or Indians, or any other game. But Mr. Townsend did not return that night, or the next, or the next, but on the afternoon of the 19th his horse galloped up to his old home, without a rider. Some of his friends thought the horse had thrown him, while others thought the Apaches had got him, for it was known that Del Che, a great Chief of that tribe, had left the Verde Reserve, and was on the lookout for anything which might be lying around loose. Two or three parties sent out to look for Mr. Townsend, but they didn't find him until the 20th, when they came upon him lying dead, near Dripping Spring, with a bullet-hole clean through his body. The Prescott *Miner* says that J. H. Townsend first saw the Apaches in the face of the [illegible], close to the springs; that he was on foot at the time; that he rode away to level ground, where he charged upon them and met his death. He did not fall alone, his friends think, for two or more shells of his cartridges were found on the fighting-ground, and he was as dead a shot as old Davy Crockett. Mr. Townsend was a native Texan, and went to Arizona in 1867, where he was widely known and highly respected as a thoroughly brave man, a skillful hunter, and a remorseless hater of the Indian race. He was as well known among the red man as among the white settlers in the Territory, for he sent thirty-six Apaches to the happy hunting-ground in a regular way with his little rifle. This does not include stray shots or the last mortality bill on the day on which he received his own quietus.

COMMERCE.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Board of Trade.

The Session Opened at Kingsbury Music Hall Yesterday Noon.

Delegates in Attendance from All the Principal Cities of the Continent.

The Convention Welcomed to Chicago by Charles E. Culver, Esq.

And Its Members at Once Proceed to Business.

An Important Report Submitted by the Executive Council.

Fraudulent Warehouse Receipts—The Bankrupt Law—Treatment of Trade and Commerce.

The National Shipping Interest—Canadian Reciprocity—National Finances.

Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Board of Trade began at noon yesterday in the Kingsbury Music Hall. The delegates were called to order by the President, Mr. Fraley, of Philadelphia, who said they were again permitted to meet in the brotherhood formed five years before. They had always recognized the superintending control of Providence, and should continue to do so. Prayer would, therefore, be offered by the Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin prayed.

It was moved by C. J. Hoffmann, of Philadelphia, the members of the New York Produce Exchange be admitted without the usual reference.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to admit delegates from the New England Board of Trade was temporarily postponed.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The Secretary, Mr. Charles Randolph, then called the roll, as follows:

Boston Board of Trade—Alvah Crocker, Charles G. Nazro, George W. Bond, B. F. Nourse.

Buffalo Board of Trade—Charles G. Curtis, E. P. Dorr, John H. Vought.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—S. F. Covington, S. Lester Taylor, George F. Davis, Theodore Cook, John A. Gano, Charles W. Woolley.

Cincinnati Board of Trade—Thomas G. Smith, Joseph Kinsey, Gazzam Gano.

Providence Board of Trade—James M. Kimball, William Grosvenor.

Chicago Board of Trade—C. E. Culver, A. M. Wright, G. M. How, N. K. Fairbank, W. E. Doggett, E. W. Blatchford, J. C. Dore.

Kansas City Board of Trade—Henry J. Latshaw, James E. Marsh.

Philadelphia Board of Trade—George L. Buzby, William Howell, Jr., George U. Allen, John Price Wetherell, the Hon. Frederick Fraley.

Richmond Chamber of Commerce—S. Bassett French, Henry E. Peyton.

Mobile Board of Trade—F. G. Bromberg.

New York Produce Exchange—L. J. N. Stark, A. E. Masters, Edward Bell, John H. Boynton, Theodore I. Husted, Forrest H. Parker, James L. Flint, Henry C. Ward, Frederick Meissner.

New York Chamber of Commerce—George Opdyke, James S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, John Austin Stevens, Jr.

St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange—Barton Able, Paul Wright, W. S. Grosvenor.

Newark Board of Trade—John C. Johnson, William B. Guild.

Portland (Me.) Board of Trade—T. C. Hersey, Charles H. Haskell.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce—The Hon. William E. Smith, Edward D. Holton, William P. McLaren.

New Orleans Chamber of Commerce—William M. Burwell, L. I. Higby.

Baltimore Board of Trade—Samuel P. Thompson, James B. Brinkley, Joseph H. Beeman.

Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Association—Christian I. Hoffman, William Massey, Thomas Allman, Robert Gray.

Detroit Board of Trade—Richard Hawley, Henry P. Bridge.

Louisville Board of Trade—H. C. Prindell, O. W. Thomas, John S. Brannin.

St. Louis Board of Trade—B. R. Bonner, James Booker, E. W. Fox.

Dominion Board of Trade—Toronto, W. H. Howland, C. J. Campbell; Quebec, T. H. Grant; Montreal, Hugh McLennan, Andrew Robertson, Thomas White, Jr., William J. Patterson; London, John Walker; Hamilton, A. T. Wood; Ottawa, James Skead, William Pennock.

On motion, R. F. Swann was elected Assistant Secretary.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The Chair said it gave him great pleasure to introduce Mr. Culver, of the Chicago Board of Trade, who desired to make a few remarks welcoming them to the city. He hoped they would reciprocate, and cordially welcome Mr. Culver to their hall. Mr. Culver then spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE: Assembled here as you are by invitation of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, it devolves upon me, by virtue of an official relation to that association, to offer you its salutations.

In you, gentlemen, we recognize representatives of the business interests of our country, who meet from time to time, seeking to secure individual and sectional welfare only as they can be attained by advancing interests common to all, and by promoting the nation's prosperity. You honor us by your presence in our city, and we extend to you a sincere and most cordial welcome. We desire to express the hope that your Convention here may prove profitable and pleasant, and that when you are called to separate it may be that you will have not only friendly feelings toward each other, but that you may also have a kind regard for and agreeable recollections of the city and its citizens, in which and with whom you will have met.

If I read aright the stated objects had in view in the establishment of the National Board of Trade, they were to promote the efficiency and extend the usefulness of the various Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and other bodies organized for general commercial purposes in the United States, to secure unity and harmony of action in reference to commercial usages, customs, and laws, and especially to secure the proper consideration of questions pertaining to the financial, commercial, and industrial interests of the country at large.

Probably at no time has the general mind been more agitated and unsettled regarding matters of public policy and concern than now, and surely, since the formation of your Association, there has not been a time of greater necessity for the proper consideration of questions pertaining to the common interests of our common country.

It is no part of my duty to name subjects for your consideration, or to suggest topics for your discussion, but I beg to be allowed to say that all classes of society will watch with eager interest the results of this, your sixth annual meeting, occurring as it does at a time when many are suffering from the effects of an unprecedented and most unexpected financial panic,—a panic that was the natural result of a faulty system of, and pernicious practices in, the business of banking,—the direct effect of wild and reckless operations of unscrupulous speculators, together with the unwise action of those who, forgetting benefits, and for reasons of abuses suffered, war upon corporations useful and necessary,—said operations and said actions combining created distrust, impaired credit, checked investments, induced withdrawal of bank deposits, crippled manufactures, paralyzed business, depreciated prices of agricultural products, and brought the entire country to the verge of ruin. Who can tell the final result? Whether it shall be disastrous to all, as it has been to many, or whether, indeed, the country will not be benefited by the lessons to be learned from this discussion of evils, abuses, and of perils attendant thereon?

It is known that Congress has conferred with your members, sought your advice, and has been influenced by your action. You are esteemed for your practical knowledge and your extensive experience. You are supposed to appreciate, as only those having your knowledge and experience can appreciate, the complaints and evils, wants and demands, of the day. There are none better qualified than you to devise remedies for the relief of a people feeling oppressed by burdens too grievous to be borne. None more capable than you to conciliate and harmonize interests that are apparently antagonistic, but which in reality are each for its own success dependent upon the prosperity of the other, and which only need to be brought into just relations and to inure to the well-being of both. Let us hope, gentlemen, that your counsels and deliberations may be such that you will be entitled to and will receive thanks not only from those you especially represent, but thanks, as well, from all who are engaged in the various industrial interests of our land.

Mr. President, I should do violence to my own feelings of gratitude did I not at this time make some mention of the sense of obligation entertained towards the gentlemen of the various organizations constituting the National Board of Trade, for their former kindness to the city and association to which you this day do honor. At your meeting held in St. Louis, soon after our city had been visited by a most disastrous fire, your Executive Council in their report referred to that event and to our association in terms of the warmest sympathy, which not only moved the feelings of those present but which touched chords of love that reached the hearts of our people, distant and widely separated though they were. But, sir, it is not alone for expression of sympathy for which we tender thanks. We received works as well as words of love. When by that terrible conflagration, 100 or more of our citizens lost their lives and 100,000 lost their homes and their property, what saved us from the dumb despair described by the poet? We were saved by messages of sorrow for losses and of hope for the future, together with that material aid that provided shelter for the shelterless, clothing for the destitute, food for the hungry, and even water for the thirsty. Gentlemen, we will ever hold you in grateful remembrance.

Now, Mr. President, that you, and many of your associates, visited and comforted us in the day of adversity, and saw the extent of our disaster, we rejoice to have you with us again, that you may witness for yourselves to what extent your kindness, under God's blessing, has resulted in our prosperity. Once more, I say, welcome to our hearts and our homes.

THE CHAIR WAS SURE

he expressed an unanimous opinion when he said they gratefully received the compliment paid, and were thankful, in the highest sense of the word, to find Chicago almost entirely restored to her original proportions, and beautified beyond the measure of her former glory. She occupied a place in the history of this country without a parallel. The growth in wealth, population, etc., made her one of the marvels of the present generation. They sympathized in her sufferings, and rejoiced in her restoration. Might God bless her onward progress, and reward her citizens for the patience with which they had met and conquered obstacles.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT.

The report of the Executive Council was read as follows:

At the last annual meeting, held in New York, several subjects were referred to the Council, some with the instruction that certain specified action be taken, with the view of giving the recommendations of the Board practical effect, and others for examination by the Council, to report to the body at large. These several propositions have received consideration at our hands, and, so far as they contemplated memorializing governments, either State or Federal, the wishes have been complied with. The Council was ordered to prepare suitable memorials to the Legislatures of the several States favoring the following propositions:

First—The enactment of penal laws which will adequately prevent the issuing or negotiating of spurious or fraudulent warehouse receipts; also, the enactment of laws which will protect the holders of warehouse receipts in the safety and integrity of the property covered by such receipts, and that warehouse receipts be made negotiable like other commercial paper.

Second—That all persons be left free to trade in money, by borrowing, lending, or otherwise, at such a rate of interest as may be agreed upon; but, in the absence of a specific contract between the parties, there should be a standard rate of interest, established by State law.

Third—That laws should be enacted to prohibit such pernicious practices as the issue of scrip dividends without a corresponding reserve or accumulation of property, of watering of stock, and the issue of stock by incorporated companies, without a full money equivalent.

Fourth—That railroad corporations receiving freight from connecting lines should be required by State laws, in all cases, to weigh the same, or to be liable for the weight in the original bill of lading.

Fifth—That laws checking insurance companies in the investment of their funds to the particular State in which they are chartered is injurious to the company, unjust to other portions of the country, and ought not to be allowed.

These memorials were duly forwarded to the several State Legislatures during their sessions last winter, with what result the Council is not advised. The Council held a series of sessions in the City of Washington in February last, and at that time took occasion to present our wishes to the various Committees having charge of the several subjects on which the Board desired the action of the Federal Government, and to urge upon them the importance of early action upon the part of the Government touching such measures as had received your approval.

In this connection, the Council would remark that they were most cordially received by the President of the United States, heads of departments and by the members of Congress, both Senators and Representatives, and their views were listened to with marked respect, and a disposition was manifested in their respective spheres to avail themselves of all proper suggestions emanating from the National Board of Trade, as, in some degree, an expression of the views of the commercial interests of the country.

THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

At the time of the meeting and the Council above referred to, Congress had recently passed an act amendatory to, or explanatory of, the then existing laws relating to bankruptcy proceedings, the effect of which, in many instances, was to very greatly increase the amount of exemption in the assets of a bankrupt, and destroy the uniformity of such exemptions in the different States. The bill was in the hands of the President, waiting his action, and the Council, feeling that they would be ill-representing the general wishes of the mercantile interest of the country if they failed to use their influence in favor of the veto of the measure by the President, they waited on him, and urged that he withhold his approval. The President, while kindly listening to the arguments and suggestions presented, did not apparently see his way clear to refuse his assent to the bill, which, he had reason to believe, had received the careful consideration of the representatives of the people, and had been by them approved as a proper law. The general unsatisfactory working and effects of the Bankrupt law, both before the last amendment, and since, induced the Council to order the issuance of a circular to the constituent bodies, calling for their views and experience of its operation, and suggestions as to what modifications or amendments they deemed necessary to its perfection or improvement. The replies to the circular were referred to a special committee, consisting of the President of the Board and Messrs. Grosvenor and Hill, who, from such replies, and other data within their knowledge, were requested to prepare a report on the whole question, to be presented at the present meeting for the consideration of this Board.

The Council would especially call the attention of the Board to this report, and as the subject of modifications in or the total repeal of the Bankrupt-law is presented on the official programme for discussion, they ask that delegates will carefully weigh the arguments of the committee, such as may be developed, and give so clear and emphatic an expression of well-matured, sound opinion as shall command the respect and convince the judgment of the National Legislature.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The question of establishing a separate department of the Government, to which shall be committed the supervision of all matters relating to the trade and commerce of the country, which has heretofore received the unanimous approval of this Board, was again urged upon the attention of Congress and the Executive officers of the Government at Washington, not, as it is believed, without making some impression as to the necessity of such a movement, but still not successfully as to immediate results. The Council are deeply impressed with the conviction that this subject should be vigorously pressed upon the attention of Congress until the effort to secure some such a department are crowned with complete success; and, entertaining this view, we request President Fraley to prepare a paper on the subject, to be laid before you at the present meeting, and also a bill for a law establishing the department, to be presented to Congress if its provisions shall be found to meet the approval of the Association.

THE NATIONAL SHIPPING INTEREST.

The question of what measures are necessary and should be urged upon Congress for its adoption for the restoration to its former commanding position of our National shipping interest, has received consideration at your hands at several of the previous sessions. Last year, after being very fully discussed, it was postponed until the present meeting, with the understanding that it should be presented by the Executive Council in such form as in their judgment would be most acceptable, not only to this Board, but also to the sentiment of the country at large. The Council has placed on the programme three resolutions on this subject, to which they invite your attention. The first of these recommends an allowance of bounty for shipbuilding, to be adjusted in such a way as the wisdom of Congress shall determine, perhaps by a direct appropriation of a given amount per ton on each vessel put in commission for service under the American flag. The adoption of this proposition will, at least in a measure, result in placing the American ship-builder on a more nearly equal footing with his competitor in foreign countries. This, while seeming to point in the direction of a Government subsidy, now so generally regarded with disfavor by the people, is in reality little else than an equivalent for the abatement of duties on articles entering into the construction of vessels, and is believed to be very much less liable to abuse and fraud than any rebate or refundment of duties can be; but, at the same time, permits articles of home-production to be used equally as favorably as those imported from abroad. But, without the adoption of some arrangement similar to the one suggested in the first resolution, the adoption of the proposition embraced in the last of the series would be directly discriminating against American shipbuilders. Admitting the premises, which will scarcely be questioned, that under our National Revenue laws, as now enforced, vessels cannot be constructed by our own mechanics on as favorable terms as foreign-built can be purchased, and that at the same time it is desirable to increase American tonnage to a point in some degree commensurate with our foreign commerce, it would seem that no discrimination in favor of this interest must be made by the Government to accomplish the end sought. Perhaps no feature of American industry has been so great a source of mortification to the patriotic American citizen as the decline in the past ten years of our shipping interest. We may be able readily to comprehend and to trace the causes, existing in the recent past, which have contributed to bring about the fact by which the nation is thus humiliated, but it now becomes us to adopt a wise and practical course to regain our former position as a great maritime people. Aside from any questions of pride, we must not overlook the fact that the history of the past marks those nations as the most enduring which have been the most successful in controlling commerce, and as this feature has been permitted to fall into neglect, they have naturally sunk, losing the world's respect, if, indeed, they have not merited receiving its contempt. The second and third of the series of resolutions are in harmony with the first, the spirit of the law being in the direction of placing both the ship-owning and the ship-sailing interest of our people on a perfect equality with those of whatever nation who may compete for the golden prize of being recognized as the mistress of the commerce of the world.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

At the two last annual meetings of the Board the question of trade relations with our neighbors of the Dominion of Canada has been under discussion, and on both occasions the Board gave expression to its conviction that sound political economy on the part of the Government clearly dictated that many of the restrictions now imposed on the commerce between the two countries should be materially modified, and that negotiations should be set on foot that would result in bringing about such treaty amendments as would insure as free an interchange of commodities between the two peoples as the nature of separate governments would permit. In the recommendations which the Board have ventured to suggest to our Government on this subject, it is believed it has in the main the hearty concurrence of our friends representing the Dominion Board of Trade, who have kindly favored us with their presence and an expression of views, and it has been hoped that the united influence of the commercial representatives of the two countries would ere this have borne fruit in the adoption on the part of both Governments of a convention to report an adjustment of the questions bearing upon the subject. But in this as in nearly all questions relating to anything like innovations upon the beaten course of ordinary legislation, delays have been experienced, and while it is undeniable that public sentiment has been steadily gaining strength in favor of a liberal trade policy in this direction, it still needs perhaps persistent reiteration of the wishes of the people to induce action on the part of those to whom the responsibility in this matter is committed. The Council have placed on the official programme for this meeting the subject of Canadian reciprocity, without as yet submitting any specific resolutions in regard to it. The subject of "Duty on Canadian Lumber and the Destruction of American Forests" was at the last meeting postponed for consideration until the present time, and as this is one branch of the general question of our trade relations, it was deemed proper to throw open the whole question, with a view of entertaining any propositions bearing upon it, that it might be submitted either by the Council or by any of the delegates. During the last winter a delegation from this Board, consisting of Messrs. R. Hawley, of Detroit, and H. A. Hill, of Boston, were, by invitation, in attendance at the annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, held in the City of Ottawa. These gentlemen were received most cordially and treated most fraternally; they reported the discussions of the body as marked by great ability, and that the influence of the Board was evidently felt not only by the press and people of Canada, but also that its expressions of opinion on questions of public concern were regarded as worthy of great respect by the Government. The Council, remembering the happy results attending the visits of representatives from the Dominion Board at our last meeting, extended an invitation to it to honor us with a delegation to attend upon the present sessions, and we are gratified to be able to announce to the Board that such have been appointed, and will be with us. The Council would respectfully bespeak for these gentlemen a brotherly greeting, and that they may be invited to express their views on any question in which we may be supposed to share a common interest.

It is by frequent intercourse with our fellow-men, not only of our own nationality, but of the world at large, that we come to understand and appreciate mankind, with its common interests and necessities; and since a new era has, as we hope, dawned upon the world's history in the adjustment of national disputes by means other than the sword, we may not also hope that frequent commercial conferences may tend to strengthen the bonds of our common humanity and the more rapidly develop the resources and promote the welfare of all nations who desire and labor for the advancement of civilization and the enlightenment of arts. Surely "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Probably no subject at the present moment is regarded with more earnest solicitude than the condition of our financial situation. Recent events have brought to the public mind a vivid realization of the exceeding frailty of the tenure of public confidence in our financial structure; and, perhaps, at no time since the exchanges of the country have been conducted on the basis of an irredeemable circulating medium has public sentiment been so generally turned to the question of devising ways and means by which a path might be discovered leading to a restoration of the world's acknowledged standard of values. Hitherto, a wide diversity of opinion has prevailed touching even the desirableness of an early return to the specie standard, and our legislators apparently sharing the views of their constituents have done little or nothing that was calculated or expected to relieve the nation from the stigma of compelling its people to accept for their property or their labor its neglected promises to pay in the indefinite and constantly-postponed future. Our National Banking system, organized on the basis of a redemption of its notes in the obligations of the Government, even admitting it to be a marked improvement as a whole on any banking system previously adopted in this country, still has no element necessarily inducing those operating under it to desire any higher standard than that adopted by the Government. It may not in this case more than in any other be expected that the stream will rise above its source. If a well-secured promise to pay by bank may be properly liquidated by the tender of another equally well-secured promise to pay, the latter being entirely indefinite as to time, why may not the banker or merchant be forced to accept, in payment of obligations held by him other obligations, provided only that they are amply secured, and thus the whole fabric of commercial transactions be brought to the level of a credit system pure and simple? An arrangement like this, while it might perhaps supply a volume of circulating medium ample to meet the views of the most erratic disciple of inflation, would generally be regarded as a proposition so monstrous as to merit only the ridicule or contempt of all sane men, and yet it may be pertinently asked wherein does it essentially differ from our National Bank laws? The recent resort of the banks in some of our large cities to the payment of their depositors in their own promises or obligations, without any pretense of legal authority, may be cited as simply an outgrowth of a system the fundamental idea of which is in entire harmony with those most extraordinary proceedings. It may be that the authors of the scheme referred to, finding themselves drifting on a turbulent sea of speculative credits and, perhaps, finding they were approaching the very verge of financial ruin, were in a measure justified in adopting an alternative savoring somewhat of the heroic, as a temporary or emergency shift; but it must be conceded that, as a precedent, it is only to be considered as an unsound and dangerous method of conducting the finances of a great people.

The whole subject of currency and the operations of the National Banking laws will come before you under propositions placed on the official programme by constituent bodies, and the Council, not doubting that these questions will elicit your most serious consideration in all their bearings, would simply suggest the propriety of a vigorous protest on your part against the pernicious practice of paying interest on current bank deposits, a practice to which perhaps more than any other cause may be attributed the late financial disturbance. This practice, accompanied as it must be, or at least is, of loaning such moneys on "call," tends to invite speculative schemes, and the encouragement of devices by which the banks are depleted of their substance, and many innocent people are deluded to their ruin.

TRANSPORTATION.

The subject of internal transportation, which has for many years engrossed the attention of a large number of our people, and has been the theme of discussion in the halls of legislation, on the hustings, in local and general commercial assemblages, and at every meeting of this Board since its organization, has within the past year assumed even greater proportions than hitherto. In many parts of the country the agricultural communities have effected organizations devoted largely to the agitation of it, and to devising measures of relief from burdens they in many instances deem odious in themselves, and tending to the absorption of their substance. The commercial, manufacturing, and in fact all classes have been more or less moved to the consideration of the subject, and the conviction appears to be almost unanimous that there is a serious disproportion in the measure of profit realized by the producer and carrier respectively. It may not, on a comparison, be found that the rates recently or at present current are materially, or, perhaps, in any degree, in excess of [illegible] for the past ten years; but these rates are being more closely scanned, under the generally reduced line of profits resulting from large production and moderate consumption, inducing a lower range of prices for the products of the farm, so that while the farmer, in times of high prices for his surplus commodities, may scarcely consider whether or not he is subjected to excessive rates for the transportation of his property to market, he will, under an adverse condition of markets, when he realizes that a vastly larger percentage of his products is absorbed in carrying charges, and that his proportion of their value at points of consumption has dwindled to a mere pittance, be inclined, not unreasonably, to insist that those charges shall be reduced to a point that shall produce only a fair and equitable return of profit to the transporter. In some of the States there has already been initiated a movement to control the charges imposed by railway companies within reasonable limits, and in others the question of this action is being agitated, while, in addition, a no insignificant movement is in progress for calling upon the General Government to interfere under its supposed grant of power to regulate commerce between the States, and by Congressional enactments assume some degree of control over the management of the great inter-State railways, and apparently with a view of meeting this demand of the people, the Senate of the United States at its last session appointed an able Committee to investigate the subject and report at the ensuing session. It is understood this Committee have spent much time and labor in their investigation, and it is confidently expected they will be able to present to the country information bearing upon the question of great value. Intimately connected with the subject of transportation by rail is the question of the fictitious capitalization of railway corporations, if, indeed, it does not lie at the very foundation of all the grievances complained of. It is but fair to presume, and it is undoubtedly true, that the mass of the people of the United States are entirely willing that capital invested honestly in railway enterprises should receive a reasonable return; but they demand that they shall not be required to pay large dividends on stocks which represent no money investment, and, further, that these corporations, drawing revenues from the necessities of the people, shall be managed with strict economy and with strict integrity, that their earnings, less only the legitimate cost of operating, shall in all cases be applied to the uses of the corporation, and that no inner circle shall first, or at any time, be permitted to appropriate any of the revenues rightfully belonging to the stockholders at large. Propositions Nos. 5 (five) and 6 (six) of the official programme would seem to bring the whole subject of transportation before you, not only the relations of railways to it, but also [illegible] the improvement and extension of facilities by water. The subject is an eminently practical and national one, its ramifications are, however, so extended and in detail so important, features so varied and numerous, that perhaps the concurrence of opinion by the Board on leading or general principles in regard to it, may be all that the body will feel it wise at the present time to pass upon.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

Besides the topics already alluded to, the official programme presents others of the greatest importance, and such as are entitled to your careful attention. A few of these have been laid over since the last meeting, though the greater portion are new, and will, doubtless, be presented to your notice by representatives of the bodies submitting them, in such a way as to commend them to your approval. The Council take pleasure in congratulating the Board on the general disposition of the constituent bodies to present for your action only such subjects as are purely of a general, and not local, character or interest, the aim of the organization has been to discourage the discussion of all questions not of general and public concern, deeming it the wiser plan to confine its utterances to only such questions as all the constituent bodies and the commercial interests of the country would be inclined to regard as proper topics to be considered by it.

In conclusion, the Council beg to express the hope that, during the present sessions, the relations of this organization to the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country may be freely canvassed by the delegates in attendance, and that suggestions may be tendered by the adoption of which it may be hoped to more thoroughly unite these interests in the proceedings and aims of the Board. At a superficial glance it may be thought that such an organization as the National Board of Trade, possessed of no power to enforce its opinions and views, and claiming none, but being merely recommendatory both as relates to its own members and to Government, had at most only an exceedingly limited sphere of usefulness, but when it is remembered that, in this country especially, public opinion has much to do with moulding not only customs, but laws, it must be conceded that it is of the first importance that public opinion be educated upon sound principles, and as far as is possible given a helping hand in the right direction. The National Board of Trade seeks not to interfere in or give direction to questions of party politics, but does seek to unify and concentrate the interests it represents, to the end that questions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the whole country may be correctly understood, and their bearing on the prosperity of the nation and the world appreciated.

It is a well-understood order of modern legislation, that the influences which are most fruitful in results, are those brought to bear in the committee-room, and these are little else than the weighing of public sentiment touching the questions under consideration, and the ascertaining of the views of those who are recognized as being familiar with them. Our ablest legislators, and those who come nearest being the true representatives of the people, are those who are ever ready and glad to listen to the views and arguments of those in whose sound judgment, honesty, and patriotism they have confidence, and who are supposed to be well informed on particular subjects upon which legislation is sought; and if the views of one merchant, banker, or other business man is sought with reference to utilizing those views for the public benefit, how much more the united expression of many such persons who have carefully canvassed any given subject in which they are interested or familiar be regarded with consideration. It is influences of this nature that the National Board of Trade hopes to be able to exert touching needed legislation, and viewing its past history we find abundant evidence that its efforts have in some measure been successful, and it may be a reasonable expectation that as it shall become better and more generally known, and its utterances are recognized as being uniformly conservative and entitled to respect, it will advance in influence, and at no distant day be found to have achieved a position worthy of the fullest confidence of the public, and to have accomplished the hopes of its founders.

The report then proceeded to state that at the meeting in February Mr. Hamilton A. Hill had resigned as Secretary. After a few words of praise of this gentleman, the report concludes by a brief review of the work already accomplished by the Association in the moulding of legislation, etc., and the still greater field of usefulness which lies before it in the future.

The Secretary read an invitation to the Board to attend the Star Lecture Course and hear Mrs. Stowe read.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Chair announced the election of officers was next in order.

Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, moved Mr. Fraley be re-elected. He had held the office for five years, had always been competent, and they could not get a better man. He hoped he would be unanimously re-elected.

Mr. Hustis, of New York, moved the Secretary cast one ballot.

It was decided it could not be legally done.

The Chair (Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee,) appointed as tellers Messrs. Fairbank, of Chicago, and Marsh, of Kansas City.

The ballot resulted in the unanimous re-election of Mr. Fraley.

He was conducted to the chair, and expressed his sense of the honor conferred upon him. He had given them thanks for such confidence before, and it would be useless to repeat. He had always felt a deep interest in the success of the National Board, and given it as much time as he could, and still felt a deep interest in it, and hoped its future career would be as peaceful and useful as the past, and that its efforts would finally culminate in getting such legislation from Congress as would give agriculture, manufacture, and commerce the governmental legislation they required, and which the great charter of our liberties said they should have.

The Chair said the next business in order was the election of Vice-Presidents.

Messrs. George William Bond, of Boston, Charles E. Culver, of Chicago, S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati, E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo, Henry P. Bridge, of Detroit, H. J. Latshaw, of Kansas City, William E. Smith, of Milwaukee, John C. Johnson, of Newark, W. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, George Opdyke, of New York, C. J. Hoffmann, of Philadelphia, E. C. Hersey, of Portland, S. P. Thompson, of Baltimore, William Grosvenor, of Providence, B. R. Barnum, of St. Louis, and F. G. Bromberg, of Mobile, were put in nomination.

Mr. Bond declined, but suggested Mr. Benjamin F. Nourse.

A telegram was received and read stating that Bart Able and other St. Louis delegates would be here Wednesday morning.

The gentlemen nominated were all elected, except Messrs. Bromberg and Thompson.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Howe, of Chicago; Boynton, of New York; Marsh, of Kansas City; Davis, of Cincinnati, and Haskell, of Portland, as a Committee on Credentials, to receive applications for membership from new bodies.

It was moved that when the Board adjourn it be till 10 this morning, and that the sessions be from 10 till 4.

Mr. Barnard, of St. Louis, thought they might meet at 9, but public sentiment was against him, and he withdrew it.

Mr. Taylor moved to sit from 10 to 1 and from half-past 2 till 6.

The next amendment was from 10 till half-past 12, and then from 1 to 4.

THE DOMINION BOARD.

Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, announced with pleasure that a delegation from the Dominion Board of Trade was present, headed by Mr. Howland, of Toronto.

The Chair welcomed them heartily, and they were admitted to all the privileges of the meeting.

They were escorted to seats upon the platform, and Mr. Howland was introduced by the Chair, and assured them of the sincere pleasure all the delegates had in meeting them. It was the third time they had been invited. Each time the result had been to remove some prejudice or ignorance, and make them feel that freer relations between the two countries were beneficial to both. Had these meetings been held during the war the bitter feeling between the two countries would have been greatly diminished. Such bodies were also of great aid to governments in dealing with international questions, especially where commercial matters were involved. They might fairly look forward to the day when the sails of ocean ships shone in the harbor of Chicago, coming through the improved Canadian water routes. He and his associates would take part in debates on subjects of interest to Canadians, but would endeavor to limit themselves on other points.

HOURS OF MEETING.

N. K. Fairbank opposed the amendment to hold a session lasting till 6, since it interfered with dinner hours.

Mr. Taylor did not want any junketing and did not favor night sessions. He knew what afternoon recesses were and he was willing to sit from 10 to 5.

His amendment was lost.

An amendment to sit from 10 till 3 was lost.

The original proposition was adopted.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Col. Grosvenor asked if it was in order to propose the appointment of Special Committees in order to mature subjects for discussion more fully than had been done. Two of the topics mentioned were presented by the Executive Committee in a very general form. Business would be facilitated if they were handed to special committees to mature some definite recommendation or plan. He would like to have a Committee of Five on Transportation.

Mr. Wetherell, of Philadelphia, saw no reason for appointing committees to present resolutions. Why should the subject of transportation be sent to a committee when the Chicago Board had resolutions prepared on the subject? The Convention was not a large body, and the Committee of the Whole was the best place to discuss things of this kind in.

Mr. Howe, of Chicago, said his Board was about to make the same motion as Col. Grosvenor, and preferred to have the whole subject go to a special committee.

Mr. Burwell, of New Orleans, thought Col. Grosvenor could accomplish his purpose by way of an amendment to the resolution.

Col. Grosvenor did not want committees except where the Executive Committee had not submitted resolutions. None had been offered in regard to transportation, and there was therefore nothing to amend. There was no substantive proposition that could be acted on. The Committee proposed could compare and weigh all the plans which might be suggested, and then report its action to the whole Board. He did not see how the Board could, without waste of time, take up the subject, unless acted on by the Committee.

Mr. Burwell believed the gentleman could offer a plan as a substitute for even the general mention made in the programme.

A delegate from New York wanted a committee so that the Board could have the benefit of the examinations of the Committee.

Mr. Wetherill had misunderstood. He had thought Mr. Grosvenor wanted half a dozen committees. He saw no objection to a Committee on Transportation.

The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to.

Col. Grosvenor then moved the Chair appoint a committee of five on the subject of Transportation, to prepare a report thereon.

It was agreed to.

It was moved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the delegates from the Dominion Board of Trade, and make reports on any points that might occur to them.

It was agreed to.

Col. Grosvenor suggested the subject of Canadian Reciprocity be referred to that Committee.

It was agreed to.

TRANSPORTATION AND BANKING.

Mr. Woolly, of Ohio, said that two most important questions were transportation and National Banks. He thought, therefore, that the Currency and National Banks should be referred to a special committee. Numerous propositions would be made requesting Congress to do this or that thing, and there would be a protracted debate. If the Committee was raised and all resolutions sent to it, the Committee could make a report on what they could build up a result.

Mr. Gano wanted a distinction drawn between these points and finance, since the latter would bring up the general policy of the Government.

Mr. Buzby, of Philadelphia, said if they referred everything to committees, no good result would be secured. He wanted no committee discussion, but meet the subject on the floor.

Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia, said if a question was referred to a committee, the report was frequently merely a compromise of the views of the members, not a logical conclusion. But on this question no compromise was needed.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, said the subject was one which had been much discussed, much referred, and was now exciting much interest in the country. He was in favor of an immediate reference.

Mr. Baker thought discussion amounted to nothing. There must be action. Who should propose it, an individual or a committee? The Board would never agree on a plan. Everything was the result of a compromise. Where the Executive Committee had made no specific recommendation, there should be a special one.

Mr. Nourse said the resolutions of the Boston Board on the currency question were prepared before the panic. Very likely the meeting would want some specific action. But it would be hard to arrive at any without the aid of a committee. The points were so many and so important that they would consume the entire session. He certainly favored the motion for a committee.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee intrusted also with the subject of a National Banking law.

Mr. Woolley explained that questions of the financial policy of the Government would not go to the Committee.

Mr. Stranahan thought the whole financial question should go there.

Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, agreed to it. The Board had often met and often generally expressed itself in favor of specie payments. Now let the whole subject go to a committee, and have something definite reported and acted on.

Mr. Grosvenor asked if there was no report on the currency.

The Chair said not. The only two were on the Bankrupt Law and the Department of Commerce.

The Chair said the last Committee was an important one, and he should take time to appoint it.

The Western Union Telegraph Company extended the courtesies of its lines to the delegates, and thanks were returned therefor on motion of Mr. Gray, of Philadelphia.

THE COMMITTEES.

The Chair then designated the following committees:

Transportation—Grosvenor, of St. Louis; How, of Chicago; Gano, of Cincinnati; Masters, of New York; and Allen, of Philadelphia.

Subsequently Messrs. Gano and Masters were replaced by Messrs. Smith and Stark.

Conference with Canadian Delegates—McLaren, of Milwaukee; Bond, of Boston; Boynton, of New York; Taylor, of Cincinnati; Dore, of Chicago; Haskell, of Portland; and Hawley, of Detroit.

The Chair suggested that the transportation point was one in which the Canadian delegation was interested, and that they be requested to appoint two of their members to confer with the Committee.

They were so requested.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER NAVIGATION.

It was asked whether the Committee would look after the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and other rivers. If so, he wanted Mr. Burwell, who had studied the subject, put on the Committee.

Mr. Burwell said the Board at its last session had endorsed a canal connecting the Mississippi with the Gulf. The question of transportation was a separate one. When the point of transportation was raised, they would discuss the matter on the floor.

Col. Grosvenor thought it very proper Mr. Burwell should be put on the Committee.

Mr. Woolly presumed the Committee had been appointed to represent both sides fairly. Should they put on one more who represented a belief in the power of the Federal Government to improve river navigation, etc.?

Mr. Burwell reiterated his unwillingness to serve. The Committee was all right as it was.

Col. Grosvenor was sure the impression apparently felt by Mr. Woolly, that log-rolling was to be carried on, was a mistake.

Another member did not dream that there was any conflict in the matter. They wanted as many lines as they could, whether by rail or water.

Mr. Burwell favored every possible way to the ocean, and he did not represent any one interest to the prejudice of any other. He wanted the St. Lawrence and every other route opened.

Mr. Woolly explained once for all he had not or should not impugn the motives of any man; nor did he represent or oppose any interest. But there was a difference. One side held the Federal Government had certain power and the other that it had not. Therefore he wanted the Committee made up with no undue preponderance on any side.

The Chair explained that the Committee had been elected merely from their supposed knowledge of transportation. No other element entered into his choice.

The motion to add Mr. Burwell was lost.

SHIP CANALS.

Mr. Wetherill moved that the article on obstructions in Canadian waters be sent to the Committee on Canadian Reciprocity, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Howland, of Toronto, stated that Messrs. Hugh McLellan and Thomas White would represent the Dominion delegates on the Special Committee on Transportation.

The Secretary read a communication from the Board of Trade of Shrewsbury, England, enclosing a resolution to the effect that it was of the opinion that the construction of the ship canal between Lake Huron and the River Ottawa would help the cheap transportation of grain, etc., to Europe, and would be of great commercial benefit to the Western States, Canada, and Europe, and urging on the National Board the adoption of all means in its power to further so desirable a project.

It was referred to the Special Committee on Transportation.

The Chair said the first thing in order was the report on the Department of Commerce, which was in the hands of the printer.

It was postponed till this morning.

Mr. Wetherill called attention to the necessity of early reports from the Committees, which embraced about one-third of the entire body.

ADJOURNMENT.

The meeting then adjourned till 10 to-day, when there will be discussions of great interest to the public generally, who are invited to listen to them.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S MATINEE.

Goldsmith Maid's race against time occurs at Dexter Park this afternoon. The advertisement announcing the prizes she is to receive for time better than 2:20 in the heats will be found in another column. A running horse hitched to a sulky will accompany her on the rounds, in order that she may be stimulated to every exertion. The time heats will be interspersed with heats of a race for a purse of $1,000 between first-class horses. Those who desire it can procure tickets down-town, and avoid vexatious delay at the gate, by applying at either of the following places: Grand Pacific, Sherman, Gardner, and Clifton Houses, and Brown's, Foley's, Wolford's, and Parker & Tilton's.

THE COURTS.

The Alton Penitentiary Property Brought into Court.

Decisions in the Cases Against John Davis & Co.

The Parker House Divorce Case Disposed Of.

Goodrich Again in the Field—Another Dissatisfied Peeler.

Trial of Carl Lorenz for the Murder of John Von Teffler.

John Cook filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Lorenzo P. Sanger, John J. McKinnon, and Joseph O. Rutter. Complainant alleges that he signed a note of about $10,000 as surety for Samuel A. Buckmaster, in December, 1869. To secure this, Buckmaster deeded to complainant a one-third interest in what was called the "Penitentiary Property," in Alton, Illinois. Shortly after, Cook executed to said Buckmaster a defeasance, by which he agreed that if the note was paid he would reconvey the property, the whole transaction, as it will be seen, amounting to a mortgage. In March, 1871, complainant, with Sanger, went surety on a note of Buckmaster's for $9,101.91, complainant in neither case receiving any consideration, but only doing it for Buckmaster. The last note fell due, but was not paid. Sanger then made a proposition to raise a loan on the Penitentiary property of J. J. McKinnon, a lawyer of Chicago, and take up the note therewith. Clark and wife then made a deed to said Sanger to carry out this project, stipulating in writing that if the loan should not be procured the land should be reconveyed. To this Buckmaster consented. Sanger failed to procure the loan. The bank to which the last note was given sued and recovered judgment against complainant, and Sanger and complainant paid one-half of the judgment. Sanger, however, did not pay, but in violation of his agreement recorded the deed from Cook to him in the Register's office in Alton. Complainant then recorded the agreement to reconvey. Sanger has been repeatedly asked to keep his contract, but has refused, alleging that the land is for the joint security of himself and complainant; whereas Cook maintains that it had nothing to do with securing the second note, but was given to him alone, to make him safe on the first note. The first note also at maturity was not paid, and judgment was recovered against complainant and he was obliged to pay the whole. Sanger, to defraud complainant, conveyed the property by trust deed to Rutter, to secure the payment of $10,000 and interest, McKinnon being trustee therein. Complainant therefore asks that this trust may be declared no cloud on his title, that Sanger may be compelled to reconvey the property to complainant, and that all of the defendants may be restrained by injunction from selling the property under any power in the trust deed. The injunction was granted under bond of $2,000.

INJUNCTION REFUSED AGAINST DAVIS & CO.

Judge Farwell yesterday gave his decision in the case of Crane Bros.' Manufacturing Company, and Good against John Davis & Co., in which cases an injunction was asked against the trustee, George S. Bowen, to restrain him from any longer taking charge of defendant's affairs, and on the part of Crane Bros. appointment of a Receiver was asked. Judge Williams heard the case of Good against Davis, and it was agreed that a joint opinion should be prepared, the cases being similar, and a decision given at the same time. Judge Williams being occupied in the Criminal Court, the opinion was delivered by Judge Farwell alone. He said that he should overrule the motion made both as to the injunction and for a Receiver, because, in his opinion, the interests of complainants were not endangered enough to require it, and it would be doing a great damage to the defendants. One of the charges was that Davis & Co. had been allowed to have a share in the management of the business, and that Bowen had gone on with the business. Now, it was evident that the creditors had done, and intended to do, very liberally with the Company. They had not wished to close it up, but to allow it to go on, and a great part of this $50,000 of new debts was paid to get material to close up old contracts. Moreover, the answer denied the allegations of the bill, and thus did not leave so clear a case to get an injunction on. As to the Trustee not being allowed to make new contracts, it should not be looked upon as a departure from the contract, although some limit should be set. It is claimed that the available assets were not distributed. Now, available assets are what can be deposited in bank, or is equivalent to ready money. What it means more than money is not easy to say. But if there were no available assets, as it appears there were not, they could not be in fault at not paying over any, and there is nothing which raises even a presumption that at the time they made their statement, there was anything in their hands which would be, in the language of the agreement, called available assets, and if no assets, there was no breach of trust. The Court will not interfere in any slight matter between the Company and its creditors, and, therefore, it is thought that the motion should be denied. It is not intended, however, to intimate what the opinion of the Court would be on a final hearing. The appearance of three of the defendants who had not answered was entered, and counsel for complainants intimated that, on the filing of the additional answers, he should ask to have an account taken before a Master of the condition of affairs.

THE PARKER HOUSE CASE.

Yesterday morning Judge Farwell decided the motion for an injunction asked by Mrs. Robb to restrain her husband from interfering with the management of the Parker House. The Judge said that he should dissolve the injunction, because, first, the bill filed by the wife alleged cruelty and non-support, and the cross-bill of Robb charged her with adultery; and, from the feeling disclosed as existing between the parties, it would be impossible for them to live together. The Parker House, it is evident from the testimony, is run by Mrs. Robb almost, if not altogether. She makes the contracts, does the business, and pays the bills, and the prosperity of the house is to a large extent owing to her. If it should be taken out of her hands there would be great damage done, and the house would have to close. But if Mr. Robb had been running this house, and his wife were not conspicuous in the matter, then the Judge thought he would not feel at liberty to take it out of his hands. But she should, if she desires to keep the house during this contest, give good security to Robb, that he should not be made liable for any of her acts, and to secure any interest he might be ascertained to have. It is the better way to let her remain in the house. The Judge then made an order that Mrs. Robb should give a bond in the sum of $5,000, to be approved by himself.

FRAUDULENT SALES.

The Thayer & Tobey Furniture Company complain of Joseph B. Shepard for fraudulent practices in selling or assigning his property. They state that in June, 1873, they recovered a judgment against the defendant for $7,647.58. Execution was issued, but returned unsatisfied. Complainants assert that, at the time of the commencement of the suit, Shepard had a large amount of real estate, and that subsequently he mortgaged some of it, being a part of Block 15 of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14, to Julius White, Trustee, to secure a note for $15,000 given to the Travelers' Insurance Company, and subsequently sold all his right and title to such property to John T. Salter for $29,000. Complainants ask that White, Salter, and the Insurance Company may be made defendants, and may be prohibited from assigning the property, and that Shepard may be prevented from selling his property or confessing judgment, for the appointment of a Receiver, and for an account.

BILL TO SET ASIDE A CONVEYANCE.

Timothy Lynch, Charles Lynch, Walter F. Lynch, by his next friend, William, James, Mary Frances, and Josephine Lynch filed a voluminous bill against William W. and Ellen Swayne, Noel L., and Mary Theresa, Franche, Henry S., and Mary Frances Welpley, Josephine and Alice Lynch, the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, William, Peter, and Edward Dunne, Mary Murphy, William, Eliza, James, and Mary Agatha Breen. Complainants allege that they are all heirs of Timothy and Sarah Lynch, and that said Timothy wrongfully conveyed Sub-Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Ogden's Subdivision of Lot 4, in Block 80, in School Section Addition to Chicago, to avoid a trust. Complainants, therefore, bring their bill to set aside the sale, and for a reconveyance and division among the heirs.

GOODRICH REDIVIVUS.

A. Goodrich has been hiding his head from the storm of popular disapprobation ever since the abolishment of references to a Master in divorce cases; but now, thinking the fury of the blast is spent, he has crawled out long enough to file five bills for divorce in the usual stereotyped printed form. We publish the names for the benefit of interested parties: Fannie O. against William E. Morse, Annie against John McLaughlin, Emma S. against Harlow Gilbert, Tabor C. Polhemus against his wife Sarah, and Edward O'Malie against Mary O'Malie.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

An action for foreclosure was commenced by Richard P. Lightburn against Edson P. Stevens, Lockhart R. Carswell, Joseph F. Sinclair, Susan W. Sinclair, Amos F. Tompkins, Thomas J. Tuley, Benjamin Newman, and Nathan Corwith. The premises conveyed by trust deed to said Tuley as Trustee are the S. E. ¼ of the E. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 9, 39, 13, and complainant alleges that there is at the present time due him the sum of $19,440, with interest thereon from March 1, 1873.

ANOTHER DISSATISFIED POLICEMAN.

Patrick Sullivan, a policeman, was, on the 29th day of September, by an order of the Police Board, ordered to be discharged from the force for inattention to duty in leaving his beat. Yesterday he filed the papers and appeal bond in the Circuit Court, asking to have the case tried before some one else besides the Police Commissioners.

UNITED STATES COURT.

Richard Irwin recovered a judgment, yesterday, against Monroe Bailey, for $10,966.55.

A judgment was rendered against Parker R. Mason and others, in favor of the United States, for $2,794.73.

Andrew and Thomas E. Miller commenced a libel, yesterday, against the schooner C. North, for $1,235.57, due on account of materials furnished and work done on said schooner.

James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, commenced about 150 new suits against delinquent members of the Company. The amounts claimed in all cases are under $1,000.

The Elgin Watch Company have commenced an action against N. Matson & Co., of this city, for infringement of a patent. Complainants allege that Charles S. Mosely, in 1869, obtained a patent for an improvement in watches so as to exclude dust from the movement, of which they became afterwards the owners. Defendants have been manufacturing and selling watches with this improvement unauthorizedly, and complainants ask an injunction and account.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A rule and warrant of seizure were entered and issued against Selig Laborcht to show cause. The petitioning creditors are Cahn, Wampold & Co., who claim $979.09 for merchandise sold, and charging as acts of bankruptcy, the allowing his goods to be taken on legal process, and concealment of his property.

In the case of William F. Mahon and Joseph J. Mahon, an order of examination for the 28th of October was entered. Also a rule for bankrupts to make a schedule of their property and a warrant for their arrest.

J. P. Stone, George D. Lawrence, and William H. Easton were adjudicated bankrupts by default, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Provisional Assignee.

W. F. Chatfield and Thaddeus B. Beecher were adjudicated bankrupts by confession, on warrant issued returnable Nov. 20, 1873, and Bradford Hancock appointed Provisional Assignee.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Judge Williams was engaged yesterday in trying the case of Carl Lorenz, indicted for the murder of John Von Teffler, on the 18th of August last. From the evidence it appears that Lorenz had been shooting, and that after he came home his boy had a quarrel with a son of deceased. The prisoner shortly afterward went into the yard of Von Teffler, which adjoined his, and began abusing the son of deceased. Mrs. Von Teffler called a boarder to the rescue, who tussled with Lorenz, but ran on his making threats of drawing a knife. Lorenz then went out in front of his house, where he met Von Teffler returning from work. Lorenz then had a knife, and deceased attempted, and successfully, to wrest it from him. A bystander asked him to return it, promising that he should not be hurt if he did. Von Teffler accordingly gave it back to Lorenz, but a quarrel immediately ensued, and Lorenz plunged the knife into the bowels of deceased. He staggered back, saying, "I am stabbed," and was helped into the house. The dying statement of the deceased that Lorenz had stabbed him was in evidence, and the defense by one of their witnesses unwillingly corroborated this assertion. By another they proved still more clearly the fact of the scuffle and that Von Teffler immediately thereafter said he was stabbed. A few minutes before adjournment the defense introduced some witnesses to prove good character, and it is not expected that much more evidence will be offered.

The prisoner is a smooth, expressionless-faced German, of about 30 to 35 years of age, and seemed to have the least interest in the trial of any one present, seldom speaking to his counsel, or moving, except to ease his position.

After the trial of this case is concluded, the case of Puffenberger will come up.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Edward Wilke was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Wilhelmina and Adolph Wilke, under a bond of $32,400.

William C. Holway was appointed administrator of the estate of Johanna Campbell, under a bond of $10,000.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

A judgment was recovered by James Schwartz against John Buss and Joel Lull for $1,000.

In the case of Warner & Peiker against the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, a judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,048.45.

In the case of Hooper against Stampofski, the plaintiff recovered a judgment of $1,725.

In the case of J. C. W. Nehf against Charles Peterson, a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $1,592.

Tuthill King has commenced an action in assumpsit for $2,000 against the Schureman & Hand Mantel Company.

Samuel M. Davis instituted an action in trespass against the Illinois Pneumatic Gas Company for $1,500.

An action of trespass was commenced by Peter Nest against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company for $10,000.

Albert Crane brought an action of trespass for $1,000 against Patrick Farrell, John Gagan, and Cornelius Sullivan.

There will be no calendar made up for next term, except as to some ante-fire cases, the present one being used without change.

The cases of Howell against various insurance companies, in which fraud is charged by the wholesale on both sides, were to have been tried to-day in the Circuit Court, but have been temporarily postponed.

MICHIGAN SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 21.—The business transacted in the Supreme Court to-day was as follows:

The People ex rel. Alexander Muir, Judge of the Superior Court of Detroit; order to show cause granted.

The People ex rel. School District No. 1 of Williams County v. Rowden, Supervisor of the Township of Williams; submitted.

The People ex rel. the Board of Park Commissioners v. The Common Council of Detroit; argument opened.

32—John Peterson v. R. B. Hubbard et al.; reversed.

41—Alonzo S. Hatch, Sheriff of Lapeer County, v. Eldridge M. Fowler and E. L. Kelsey; reversed.

35—Edward Bristol v. John Braidwood; reversed.

15—Bay City Gaslight Company v. The Industrial Works; reversed.

60—John C. Henderson v. William Disborough; affirmed.

42—Michael O'Brien v. The People; affirmed.

27—Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore Railroad Company v. Samuel R. Hughes; affirmed.

10—The Continental Insurance Company v. Susan A. Horton; affirmed.

34—Francis Marts, John Steiner, and George Marts v. The Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

The call is the same as reported Friday.

Joy and Peace in the Household

is always secured by using the new improved Stewart Cook and Parlor Stoves, and the new Argand anti-clinker, base-heating parlor. These stoves combine all the very latest improvements, and may be seen at Dalton & Co.'s, No. 82 Randolph street, where everything for the household in furnishing articles may always be found.

Something Very Fine.

Again let us remind our readers of the elegance of the garments coming from that popular merchant tailor, W. L. Barnum, No. 154 Dearborn street. Mr. B. has combined low prices and artistic work to a wonderful degree, while he shows one of the largest and finest stocks of cloth in the city.

Ho! For Kansas and Colorado.

Grand Excursion—health, pleasure, and profit. Excursion leaves Chicago on the 27th, for Grenada, Colorado, passing through Southern Kansas and the Arkansas Valley. Parties can stop off at all points on the line through Kansas. Tickets good for forty days; $30 round trip. Good chance for land-seekers and sportsmen. Tickets for sale at No. 77 Clark street.

THE EXPOSITION.

Continued Attraction and Attendance—The Excursions from the Country—To-Day's Musical Programme.

Yesterday was another fairly good day for the Exposition people, the attendance being greater than on Monday, though not as great as upon some days during last week. The ugly appearance of the weather and the skirt-and-dust-raising squalls had something to do with deterring people from attending. Public interest in the Exposition does not appear to have subsided, as the city attendance indicates that Chicago has not yet wearied of its attractions. There is no reason why they should. The vast building was nicely warmed yesterday, and was as usual a very pleasant promenade. The orchestra, determined to please, favored the audience with a much more acceptable selection, many popular airs, suited to the musical capacity of the average, being interspersed among the more intricate and pretentious selections.

EXCURSIONS

from points on the Chicago & Northwestern, Danville & Vincennes, Burlington & Quincy, and Rock Island & Pacific Railroads added not a few to the visitors. Country people usually come in the morning, as the experience of some of the pretty girls of the "ladies' department" corps shows. There are two of these in attendance in the morning to carry ladies' satchels and baskets to the check-room, and these two are kept busy. In the afternoon only one is necessary to perform these little services. The satchels and baskets contain the lunches of the country visitors, and are, therefore, only too heavy to be carried round in the morning. These light porters of the other sex, being attentive and good-looking, are useful features of the Exposition.

QUITE A SENSATION

was created on Monday night by an attempt to rob a show-case of its contents. The would-be burglar was a boy, and the object of his investigations the show-case of Messrs. Damon & Temple. He had captured a few cheap articles when the alarm was given. Ladies cried "Fire," and "Murder;" gentlemen yelled, "Stop, thief," and Officer Duggan caught the poor wretch. This is the first robbery committed or attempted at the Exposition since its opening.

The assurance of a pleasant evening brought out a larger attendance after dark. The prospects are good for the Exposition holding out well to the last day of the season.

OIL-TANKS, ETC.

A good deal of attention was attracted to the fine display of oil-tanks and shipping-cans exhibited by Wilson & Evenden, of Nos. 46 and 48 West Lake street, who make these goods a specialty. The oil-tank, with Wilson's patent revolving dome and Evenden's patent measuring force-pump, appears most complete and perfect in every respect, and a necessity to every oil-dealer, grocer, and manufacturer. The top is so arranged as to afford the utmost space for pump and utensils, next to impossible to get out of order, and presenting the most tasty appearance. The pump, which will accurately measure the liquids passing through it, and at the same time is simple in its construction and rapid in operation, is worthy a Chicago manufacturer. It is used for filling as well as emptying the tank, and throws fifty gallons in six minutes. The Evenden patent-jacket transportation can is too well known to the trade of the West to need further commendation. It is pleasant to note that, in the case of the above firm, the rule is reversed, and inventors are reaping the benefit of their own ingenuity.

MILWAUKEE LIKES IT.

The Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* of Monday praises the Exposition, declaring that "it is really so notable that a few years since it would have been regarded as a National Exposition of American Industry." It does not greatly admire the building externally, as may be judged from the following:

The exterior appearance of the Exposition building is not as tasteful as it might have been. It is disfigured with two projecting gables, which destroy its outline of beauty. Its central dome and the dome of each wing gives the edifice a picturesque appearance, some would say like that of a Turkish Mosque, but whatever criticism there may be about the exterior, the structure as a whole in all its arrangements is most creditable to even so wonderful a city as Chicago. We recollect the Exposition of 1853-4 in the City of New York. The building was a Crystal Palace of glass and iron, and it contained articles from all portions of the world. Nineteen years have since elapsed, and the Chicago Exposition will be regarded by those who have seen both as but little inferior. There was more style and elegance about the New York Exposition, but in its agricultural products it did not make so good a show as the present Exposition in Chicago. Its mechanical branch was superior, because the world's artisans displayed their skill in the New York Exposition.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC.

The following musical programme has been arranged for this afternoon and evening:

AFTERNOON.

1. March—"The Crown Prince" ... Budik
2. Overture—"Poet and Peasant" ... Suppe
3. Potpourri—"Sounds from Erin" ... Beyer
4. Fantasie from "Perichole" ... Offenbach
5. Polka mazurka ... C. Faust
6. Potpourri from "La Sonnambula" ... Bellini
7. Selection of operatic melodies ... Heinecke
8. Quadrille—"Musen" ... Strauss
9. Galop—"No Rest" ... Farlow

EVENING.

1. March—"Souvenir" ... Plefke
2. Overture—"Martha" ... Farlow
3. Selection from "Grand Duchess" ... Offenbach
4. Waltzes—"Blue Danube" (by request) ... Strauss
5. Potpourri—"Popular Melodies" ... Herrmann
6. Overture—"La Reine d'un Jour" ... Adam
7. Selection from "Martha" ... Farlow
8. Andante and "Polka Cadet" ... Bilse
9. Galop—"Whirlwind" ... Zikoff

Conductor, Flodoard Hoffmann.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

Dr. J. C. McKee, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. K. Graves, of Dubuque, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. B. Howland, of Omaha, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. C. H. Moore, of Clinton, Ill., is at the Gardner.

Gen. R. S. Granger, U. S. A., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Gower, of China, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. James K. Edsall, of Springfield, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. E. H. Van Duzen, of Kalamazoo, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. William H. Barrett, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Alvah H. Crocker, of Boston, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. B. McClaren, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

H. W. Rice, M. D., and J. H. Bell, M. D., Knights of Pythias, are at Burke's Hotel.

D. H. Pickering, manager of the Central Railroad, of Iowa, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee, and John Galloway, Scotland, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

C. D. Gorham, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Charles G. Nazro, President of the Boston Board of Trade, is a guest at the Grand Pacific.

F. C. Capriol, President of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal Company, of Toronto, Canada, is stopping at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. Van Slack, Madison; H. L. Palmer, Milwaukee; F. Atkinson, Boston; and H. C. Kingsley, New Haven, are guests at the Sherman.

The nuptials of Miss Clara Holland and Mr. Ezra Bontecue took place at 6 o'clock on Monday evening, in the Ninth Presbyterian Church, on Ellis avenue, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. McKaig. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial Hotel yesterday: J. J. Jordan, Richmond; R. G. Lefavre, New York; P. C. Hoffman, Waukon, Ia.; C. B. Bushnell, New York; T. C. Thackstrom, Australia; C. Eakes, Lockport, N. Y.; F. M. Batsell, Pentwater, Mich.; J. R. Perkins, Rockford; F. M. Firman, Ontario; J. L. Knapp, Saratoga.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Gen. Frank P. Blair arrived here last night, and will at once enter upon the duties of his new office.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—Frederick Hecker, the distinguished German patriot, arrived here this morning, and was welcomed by a committee of citizens. To-night he will be serenaded by various singing-societies. Mr. Hecker will remain here a few days, and then proceed to his home in Illinois.

LASALLE, Ill., Oct. 21.—Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hager, H. G. Loomis, Samuel Johnson, Dr. Eldridge, and D. Rice, all of Chicago; Gen. Turner, of St. Louis, and W. L. Huse of Peru, started on a duck-hunting excursion down the Illinois River this afternoon. Their destination is Snatchwine. Mr. Huse is the host, and the occasion will be distinguished by his usual princely hospitality. The party embarked in Mr. Huse's magnificent hunting-barge Airia, towed by his little steamer Gen. McCook. With favorable weather, and plenty of game, it is probable the party will spend three or four days in the sport.

IN GENERAL.

Horatio Seymour has been nominated for the New York Assembly by the First Oneida District Democratic Convention.

The House of Bishops will meet on Friday, the 24th inst., at Grace Church, New York, to elect a successor to Bishop Randall, late Missionary Bishop of Colorado.

Some elastic enumerator estimates the wealth of the Hon. James F. Joy, the Michigan railway magnate, at $100,000,000.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, who has been building a palace of incomprehensible architecture in Washington, has followed Jay Cooke's example, and suspended.

It was that voice of Uncle Billy Allen's, raised to its highest pitch to show our Oliver that he was not decrepid, which did the business in Ohio. The people thought it was a blast from Gabriel's horn, and, becoming reckless, broke for tall timber.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, arrived in Omaha Saturday. He will remain with us a few days as the friend and guest of Superintendent Nightingale.—*Omaha Herald.*

George H. Butler ("My nephew"), late of the United States Diplomatic Corps, has returned from Europe, and again becomes assistant editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.*

Charles Crocker has resumed his position with the Central Pacific Railroad of Second Vice-President, and with the interest he possessed prior to going to Europe. His family are now en route from New York to Sacramento in Mr. Crocker's special car, sent through from Sacramento for their use. Mr. Crocker will start on the 1st of December on a trip via Japan, China, and India, to London.

It has been the custom for many years for the Vice-President of the United States, who presides over the Senate, to be absent on the last day of the session, in order to give the Senate an opportunity to elect a President pro tempore in the absence of the Vice-President. This is done in order that there shall never be a vacancy in the Chief Executive office, for, should both the President and Vice-President die, the President of the Senate could keep the wheels of government in motion. When the next session commences, and Vice-President Wilson assumes his position as presiding officer of the Senate, Mr. Senator Carpenter's term of service as Vice-President pro tem expires. If, at the next absence of the Vice-President, the Senate see fit to re-elect Mr. Carpenter, they have the power to do so, but it is not probable. Mr. Carpenter's displacement depends upon the appearance of Vice-President Wilson in his seat, and that we may confidently predict, for his health is rapidly improving.—*Boston Journal.*

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A still alarm was given to Engine No. 17 at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for a fire at No. 138 West Randolph street. Loss, $50.

The ladies of St. John's Episcopal Church will continue their dinners to-day at No. 172 Madison street. Give them a call. The entire bill of fare for 50 cents.

Otto Lehman stole a lot of clothing from No. 120 Jefferson street, belonging to three different parties, to the value of $80. He took it away, but was caught with it in his possession and arrested. The case was so clear against him that he was yesterday held to the Criminal Court in $400 bail.

The alarm of fire from Box 251, at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of flames in a two-story house, No. 120 North Halsted street, occupied by Henry Blass. The origin of the fire is a mystery. Loss, $1,000; fully insured.

William Monroe went to the Exposition to see the sights, and, when he got there, concluded he would mix business with pleasure, so he stole a quantity of neckties belonging to Frank Bros. Unfortunately for William, he was detected and arrested. He came up yesterday before Banyon, who held him to the Criminal Court in $400 bail.

A young man named Filley, who has been employed as a clerk in the Putnam Clothing House, on Clark street, presented himself before Chief of Detectives Ellis, yesterday, and asked to be locked up, because, he said, he had been stealing a few small articles of wearing-apparel from his employers. His request was complied with. He is believed to be insane. He was confined for some time in the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville not long since.

John Melon and his sister and Mary Quinn, the trio who were accused of robbing a passenger in a Madison street omnibus last Saturday, were taken before Justice Scully yesterday morning. The cases were removed by a change of venue to Justice Vant Woud, who discharged Mary Quinn, and bound over Melon and his sister, under heavy bonds, for trial at the Criminal Court.

Yesterday morning Charles Hanson, an upholsterer, was found dead, lying on a lounge in the basement of No. 59 Hubbard street. He had been an excessive drinker for a long time, and, as there were no marks of violence upon his person, liquor was supposed to have been the cause of his death. The Coroner's jury sustained the supposition by their verdict. Deceased was a single man, 36 years old.

The stages of the People's Omnibus & Baggage Company all run to the old ante-fire stand at the corner of Lake and State streets. One-half start from Twenty-second street, and the rest from Twenty-ninth street. The southern stages start with full loads in the morning from the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, and as the patronage increases more omnibuses will be added. The office of the Company has just been removed to No. 1321 State street.

City Engineer Chesbrough yesterday visited the crib, and walked some distance in the old tunnel, which he found perfectly tight, and in as good condition as when it was first laid. The slush is pretty nearly out of the hole in the clay outside of the new shaft, and the consistency of the mass of filling improves daily. In a day or two the "eye" will be opened, and the drift southward commenced.

At half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Witte, of No. 53 Wade street, died suddenly of heart disease. A few moments before her death she arose in her bed, and, placing her hand upon her heart, cried out to her husband, "I am dying." The words had hardly escaped her lips when she fell back a corpse. She had been afflicted with heart disease for many years, and her death had been anticipated. She was 55 years of age, and leaves a large family.

The notorious Peter Young, whom the police have been after for a long time, was arrested on Monday morning by Officer McKinstry and locked up. He is known to have committed two burglaries, besides which there is a charge against him of assault with intent to kill. It is also thought that he was an accomplice in two recent robberies. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Banyon and his case continued.

The Alumni Institute of the Chicago Theological Seminary began its session on Monday evening, with a sermon by the Rev. N. A. Millerd, at the lecture-room of the Union Park Congregational Church. The sessions continued yesterday, during which a paper was read by the Rev. E. S. Ladd, of Milwaukee. Last evening, a lecture was delivered by Joseph Haven, D. D. The programme to-day will be: Experience meeting from 8:30 till 10, discussion from 10 till 12, and in the evening a paper by Charles H. Richards.

We have received a communication from Mr. S. M. Moore, Secretary of the Tolleston Shooting Club, in regard to the item in yesterday's paper, which made out the finances of the Club to be in a bad condition. Mr. Moore says the entire indebtedness of the Club is $2,000, and its unincumbered property is worth $12,000. And, furthermore, the Club is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of more than 100.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, as Charlie Lusch, the little son of Dominic Lusch, was walking along Canal, near Polk street, he was approached by two men, who seized him and took from him his coat and hat, and then informed him if he told any one they would shoot him. They then ran off, and the little fellow went for a policeman but could find none, and had to go home coatless and hatless. He is but 10 years old, and had just come from the Exposition.

One of the greatest nuisances in the police courts is the way in which bailing is done. There are two or three persons at the South Side Police Court, who have a monopoly of the bail business, and indeed that seems to be all the business they have. When any high-toned rascal gets caught in any gambling or other scrape, he goes to one of these bail-brokers, who appears for him and mumbles over something about inability to appear on account of sickness, etc., which is enough for the Justice, and under an assumed name the delinquent gets off on a small fine.

The letter-carrier, Samuel Ellison, was taken before Commissioner Hoyne, and held for trial under bonds of $3,000. It was shown in evidence that the young man Wright, whom Ellison stated was concerned with him in the robberies, had nothing whatever to do with them, and was, what he seemed to be, an honest clerk. Ellison is a member of a good family. His father was present at the examination of his son, and was so stricken with shame and grief that he buried his face in his hands and wept. The case is a sad one, the young man being in almost every respect exemplary. Executive clemency only can save him from a disgraceful punishment.

Whether it is because the thieves find it easy property to dispose of, or whether they are preparing for an armed invasion of the State of Indiana like that made by Chief Washburn and his gallant 100 last Saturday, it is difficult to say, but it is certain that firearms are the favorite object of the work of "crooked men" in this city, at this time. Last Sunday the gun-store of J. B. Butler & Co., on Madison street, was entered, and $1,500 worth of firearms stolen. Yesterday morning at an early hour the gun-store of Biggs, Spencer & Co., No. 335 Wabash avenue, was entered, and $800 worth of revolvers carried off. Entrance was obtained to the store through the basement of the adjoining store, and the thieves made their egress by a rear door. The case has been given to the police, with little hope of the capture of the thieves.

The members of the Board of Police are at present the most sought after of any men in this city. The number of calls by men who wanted to "see" Sheridan or Wright yesterday for a few minutes, became so great that the former obtained leave of absence, and the latter took the same a few minutes after. President Cleveland remained to attend to business, sworn in a "special" as a "regular," and attended to some minor matters of routine presented by the Superintendent. The resignation of Officer Thomas A. Marmont, in good standing, was accepted. Mr. Olaus Mosness, recently appointed to the force, concluded that he didn't care to stay, and he was, therefore, dropped. The question of caps was postponed until to-day, Mr. Goble presenting two samples at $2 and $3.75 each respectively.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

It will Commence Its Sessions at McCormick's Hall This Forenoon—Objects of the Convention.

At 10 o'clock this morning a convention of the farmers of the Northwest will begin its sessions at McCormick's Hall, corner of Kinzie and North Clark streets. There was to have been a meeting at the Briggs House last evening, to arrange a programme of proceedings, but a sufficient number of delegates failed to arrive in time, and a postponement was accordingly made necessary. It is expected, however, that when the Convention is called to order a large number of agricultural associations of all kinds will be represented by one or more delegates. The following is the call in response to which the Convention assembles:

The State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, at the request, and with the promised co-operation of many persons throughout the West, do hereby respectfully invite the several Farmers' Clubs, Granges, Farmers' Associations, Agricultural Societies, Boards of Agriculture, and other organizations of the industrial classes of the United States and British Provinces, to send, *from their own numbers, and identified with their interests,* one delegate from each such organization, to meet at McCormick's Hall, in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 22d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m. The purpose of this Convention is to discuss the prevailing overcharges in transportation; to incite and perfect the organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes, who chiefly suffer from these overcharges, in every State, Territory, and Province of the country, with the view of throwing a combined and overwhelming influence against their further depredations; and to take such measures as shall secure prompt and efficient legislation, that shall end in the complete extinction of all railway or other transportation monopolies, now preying upon the industrial interests of America. It is a matter in which the great agricultural classes of the Northwest are now the chief parties interested, but in which, also, the welfare of nearly all the States is at stake; and we earnestly solicit and exhort the general selection and sending of the best men from every State, to take into earnest and careful consideration the causes now hindering the progress and impairing the welfare of the people. Let us have a general and able representation. On behalf of the State Central Committee of the State Farmers' Association.

W. C. FLAGG, President.

S. M. SMITH, Secretary.

A Move in the Right Direction.

Alive to the wants of this great city, Mr. A. J. Nutting, the "C. O. D." Clothier, has made a most decided improvement in clothing houses in general, by providing, at the elegant new store which he occupied yesterday, Nos. 184 and 186 State street, opposite the Palmer House, a place expressly for ladies accompanying and selecting suits for children. As he has enlarged and increased this department to an unusual degree, it is well to provide for the comfort of its patrons. He has also added to the attractions of this, one of Chicago's greatest clothing establishments, a very fine line of gents' furnishing goods; something, in fact, as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Nutting represents a New York house, whose annual business is over $3,000,000, and has made, during his stay among us, "C. O. D." magic initials among ready-made clothing-buyers. Carrying the immense stock that he does, doing a strictly cash business, and being a branch of the manufacturing house itself, is it to be wondered at that he has been able to compete successfully for the better trade? Since his removal into this new store, which was built for him, the extraordinary large arrival of fine goods, in connection with his usual stock, will make 184 and 186 State street worth a visit, out of curiosity, if for nothing more.

The People's Favorites.

Rathbone's Fearless Cook Stove and Brilliant Base-Burner seem best to meet the popular demand.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

HOTEL.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK

Twenty-sixth-st., Fifth-av., and Twenty-seventh-st.,

NEW YORK CITY.

Will open Oct. 1, 1873, greatly enlarged and entirely renovated, as a Hotel Home for Transient Guests and the Traveling Public.

The Hotel Brunswick embraces the entire block on Fifth-av., overlooking Madison Square, and presents the unrivaled advantage of a frontage on three streets.

All the rooms are well ventilated, well lighted, and supplied with bath-rooms and all modern conveniences, and the furniture and appointments are of the best.

For Rooms and Terms, address the Proprietors,

J. L. MITCHELL and F. KINZLER,
Hotel Brunswick, New York City.

FOR SALE.

FINE TABLE SYRUP.

If you want a very fine Syrup—equal to Maple—ask your Grocer for Bradshaw & Wal's Excelsior Loaf Sugar Drips. For sale by all Wholesale Grocers.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Wednesday, Oct. 22, during the week, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON, Bartley Campbell's beautiful new Society Play,

HEARTS.

Houses Crowded with the Elite of Chicago!

In rehearsal, an entirely new and original Society Play, entitled "CLOUDS."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

IN THE COMEDY OF

SIMPSON & CO.

PETER SIMPSON ... J. H. McVICKER.

Doors open at 1 p. m. Performance commences at 2, and terminates in time for evening trains.

Wednesday and Thursday Nights—LADY MACBETH.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Third week of the

FUNNY MOKES IN A FOG.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in favorite specialties, every evening and Saturday Matinee.

In preparation—The Local Burlesque of GUY MANNERING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Greatest Living Legitimate Actress,

CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

In Wilkie Collins' own dramatization,

THE NEW MAGDALEN!

Supported by Mr. H. H. WOOD and the Academy Company.

Monday next—Bartley Campbell's "FATE."

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN,

Corner West Adams and Paulina-sts.

A COURSE OF EIGHT LECTURES

Will be given in this Institution to Nurses, to Young Women who wish to engage in this occupation, or to any Lady who would like to know better how to care for her family when sick. They will be given by the attending physician, DR. MARY THOMPSON, in the parlor of the Hospital, and begin October 28.

Admission for the course, $5.00.

DR. KAHN'S

Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday.

GLOBE, THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock Miss LOUISE HAWTHORNE in the Great Drama,

FOUR CHRISTMAS NIGHTS.

Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS HAWTHORNE.

DRESS-CLEANING.

Dresses,

No matter of what material, can be cleaned and thoroughly renovated, by a new process which does not require the removal of trimmings. SPOTS removed without washing the whole garment.

Silks a Specialty.

Goods cleaned by this process can be seen at our stores,

158 ILLINOIS-ST. and 264 WEST MADISON-ST

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For High Schools and Seminaries.

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The BANNER CHURCH Music Book of the Season.

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Unequaled in Variety. Unexcelled in Quality. A Sabbath School Song Book by 40 Composers.

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ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65. Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Spain ... Oct. 11. | Egypt ... Nov. 1.
Italy ... Oct. 18. | Greece ... Nov. 8.
France ... Oct. 25. | Spain ... Nov. 15.
For London (direct) ... Holland, Nov. 6.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.

STEERAGE PASSAGE, $28, currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian ports at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade.

Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,

BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
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NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 12.
PENNSYLVANIA ... Wednesday, Nov. 26.
VIRGINIA ... Wednesday, Dec. 10.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

SAMPLE & HARGIS,
cor. Canal and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,

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Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

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HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
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EDUCATIONAL.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.

English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies.

Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals,

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	* 5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	5:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:10 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:30 p. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 5:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:25 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:10 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	† 11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	* 10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	† 10:20 p. m.	‡ 10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	* 5:10 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 56 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:45 p. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charlotte Cushman. Afternoon: "Simpson & Co." Evening: "Macbeth."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Hearts." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Carlotta LeClercq. "The New Magdalen." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Funny Mokes in a Fog." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Louise Hawthorne. "Four Christmas Nights." Afternoon and evening.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake-Shore, foot of Adams street.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM—148 South Clark-st. Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

DUNVILLE & CO., ROYAL IRISH DISTILLERIES, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of whisky in the world. Their old Irish whisky is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy. Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, October 22, 1873.

The Hon. Fred Hecker, the German patriot, arrived in Baltimore yesterday, and, after a two or three days' stay in that city, will return to his home in this State.

The Cunard Steamship Company have withdrawn their vessels from the West India line, and will shortly establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.

The latest returns from the Iowa election are contained in the table which we publish elsewhere. The canvass of eighty-two counties shows a majority of 9,279, with sixteen counties to hear from.

The Treasury Department has notified the New York Custom-House officials to release the diamonds, amounting in value to $20,000, which were seized from Mr. Lancaster, of this city, and orders a technical forfeiture only of the cut gems, amounting to $300.

The Secretary of War, in a few days, will award the contract for headstones for the graves of Union soldiers. The number of graves is about 250,000, and it is estimated that it will take about $800,000 of the $1,000,000 appropriation made by Congress to suitably mark the graves.

Louis Riel, the Manitoban ex-rebel, who was recently elected to the Canadian Parliament, is likely to find his Parliamentary road a hard one to travel, the Attorney-General of Canada having already caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest, upon the charge of murder, which is still pending against him in Manitoba.

The effects of the late panic are beginning to manifest themselves in Ohio. The Lake Shore Railroad Company have reduced the wages of the employes at their shops 14 per cent. In the Mahoning Valley, the iron and coal operators are paying their men with three and six months' paper, and unless some relief comes soon they will have to shut down altogether.

The storm of the last two or three days seems to have been one of unusual severity in various parts of the country. Several vessels have been wrecked on the lakes, but no serious loss of life has occurred, except in the case of the schooner Lizzie Throop, which sunk near South Haven, Mich., a day or two since, causing the death by drowning of four of the crew. In New Hampshire, several rivers have been flooded, causing great damage to mills and factories. In Pennsylvania, also, overflowing streams have made havoc among the coal-mines and iron-furnaces. In Sussex County, N. Y., thousands of acres of land are under water.

The Chicago *Times* seems to understand that when it received the votes of the four German members of the Board of County Commissioners it did not agree to support any Irish that Mr. Hesing might place on his ticket to balance it. Hence the *Times* is opposed to O'Hara for City Treasurer and will have none of him. O'Hara is Irish. The *Times*, some weeks ago, said that it was impossible to scratch an Irishman without finding a ruffian beneath the skin, and hence the *Times* will not support O'Hara. Mr. Caulfield, who entered the Hesing party as it was understood to befriend O'Hara, has failed to propitiate the *Times*. The Irish members of the County Commissioners refused to vote $6,000 to Mr. Storey; therefore the *Times* inscribes on its banner the words, "No Irish need apply."

Mr. R. R. Butler, Republican member of Congress from Tennessee, has been making a speech to his constituents in defense of the Salary-Grab law, and made certain statements of facts not hitherto made public. After defending the increase of pay, so far as relates to members of Congress, Mr. Butler defended the increase in the salary of the President, declaring: 1. That "the President told his friends (in Congress) they were going to make beggars out of his family,"—that is, by not increasing his salary. 2. That "the Committee appointed by Congress to investigate the matter reported that the President had expended over $14,000 over and above his income, for the support and education of his family." According to Mr. Butler, the President asked for the increase to keep his family from beggary, and that during his four years' service he had spent $114,000 for the support and education of that family.

The Chicago produce markets were generally slow yesterday, and grain was easier, while pork products tended upward. Mess pork was $1.00 lower on old, and a shade firmer for future, at $13.00@13.25 cash, and $12.87½@12.50 seller December. Lard was in good demand at 7¾@7⅞c cash, and 7½@7⅝c seller January. Meats were quiet at 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs; 6¾@7c for short clear, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active, and ½c lower, at 6½c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active, and a shade easier. Wheat was less active, and 1½@2c lower, closing at $1.03¾ cash, and $1.02¾ seller November. Corn was rather quiet, and ½c lower, closing at 37¼@37⅜c cash, and 38@38½c seller November. Oats were more active, and a shade easier, closing at 32@32½c cash, and 32½c seller November. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 63@65c. Barley was quiet, and closed easier, at $1.32 for No. 2, and $1.00 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 592,272 bu wheat; 2,371,032 bu corn: 442,165 bu oats; 93,151 bu rye; and 442,318 bu barley. Total of all kinds, 4,440,838 bu. Hogs were active and higher during the forenoon, advancing to $4.10@4.60, but later the demand fell off and the market closed weak at $4.00@4.50. Cattle were dull and unsettled, averaging 10@15c lower than yesterday. Sheep were quiet and unchanged.

The Chicago *Times*, after considerable skirmishing, has broken ground against the ticket headed by Mayor Bond, and, therefore, in favor of the Hesing party. This is, of course, a ratification on its part of the contract by which the four German members of the Board of County Commissioners voted to pay $6,000 a year for certain vacant rooms in the *Times* building. The nominations of the Hesing party have not yet been made; but the *Times* leads off in its opposition to Mayor Bond and the rest of the Law-and-Order ticket; that is as much as it can do at present, and as soon as Mr. Hesing names his men the *Times* will support them. The bummer element now have a newspaper organ, and they got it cheap—only $6,000 out of the County Treasury.

The foreign news this morning is of very general interest. A deputation of the French Assembly "interviewed" President MacMahon yesterday to ascertain whether the reports of his possible resignation were true. The President replied in a guarded manner that, as a soldier, he should always give his services to his country, but there might be political emergencies in which he would resign; under no circumstances, however, would he desert the Conservative majority which elected him. The testimony of Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf in the Bazaine trial was very damaging to the accused, and virtually secures his conviction. Prince Bismarck had a conference with the Emperor of Austria yesterday, in which he sought to obtain uniform legislation by Germany and Austria in regard to the Papal election question.

Yesterday was another quiet day on Wall street, with stocks alternately strong and weak, gold unchanged, and money easier. The excitements of the day on the street were the curious reports from Washington that the President had declared his intention to draw on the legal-tender reserve at the rate of $3,000,000 per week, for some weeks to come, in order to ease the market; and that the Government was about to purchase £1,000,000 sterling of foreign exchange to draw against in London, to meet the expenses of the Departments of State and the Navy. The effects of the panic are now beginning to be felt with considerable severity among the cotton and boot and shoe factories of Massachusetts. The former manufactures are arranging to act in concert in a reduction of running time. In Philadelphia, considerable anxiety is felt at the non-appearance of the customary weekly bank statement.

The National Board of Trade commenced its sixth annual session in this city yesterday, the proceedings of which will be found fully reported elsewhere. The Board is representative in the most comprehensive sense—the East being represented by delegates from Boston, Buffalo, Providence, Philadelphia, New York, Newark, and Portland; the West, by delegates from Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Detroit; and the South, by delegates from Richmond, Mobile, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Louisville. Canada also sends delegates from Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, London, Hamilton, and Ottawa. The proceedings yesterday were of a preliminary character, embracing the report of the Executive Council; laying out the work of the session; the election of officers for the ensuing year; and the appointment of committees to consider different topics. The real business of the Board commences to-day, and the direct and systematic way in which their work was done yesterday indicates that the remainder of the session will be fruitful in valuable practical results.

THE FARMERS' CONVENTION.

A convention called by the State Farmers' Association of Illinois, but not confined to this State, will assemble in this city to-day, to consider the question of railway transportation. The particular objects sought to be accomplished are set forth in the call which we publish elsewhere.

To the delegates attending this Convention, as well as to those of the National Board of Trade, who have to deal with the same question, we commend the speech delivered yesterday by Col. R. P. Morgan, Jr., at Danvers, McLean County, Ill. To this subject Col. Morgan has brought not only large experience, but, as we conceive, a high degree of impartiality. He has embodied the results of his experience and observation in an extremely logical and convincing argument. Though not claiming to have entirely solved the problem, Col. Morgan shows that competition among railways must be taken as the basis and starting point of all attempts at legislative control. He believes that the common law is law enough for all practical purposes, if efficient machinery is provided for its enforcement, and that the rates which railways establish for themselves at points where competition really exists are as low as are compatible with a fair return to the capital actually invested in them. Lower rates than these cannot be had, and should not be demanded.

Arbitrary rates of freight charges to be fixed by law, Col. Morgan holds to be impracticable. Maximum rates are only a trifle less so, and are as apt to work adversely to the public as to the railways. If it is impracticable for a State Legislature to fix arbitrary rates for railways within its own jurisdiction, it is far more so for Congress to attempt such legislation for the whole country. It is likewise visionary to expect Congress to appropriate the public funds to build new railways. Such a proceeding would involve stupendous and never-ending cost and far-reaching corruption. It would likewise be unjust to existing railways, and would forever deter private capital from that form of investment, since there would be no guarantee that it would not be immediately destroyed by Government competition, against which no private enterprise could contend. The proposition that Congress should charter (not construct) Inter-State railways, offers no relief, since the railways so chartered would be owned by private corporations the same as existing railways, and would inevitably be governed by these same principles.

Having brushed away these and several other errors and misconceptions, Col. Morgan reaches the conclusion that where competition exists, whether it be the competition of railways with each other, or of railways with water lines, the lowest rate of charge, compatible with a fair return for the capital invested, is found. This rate the common law authorizes us to consider a reasonable rate. The common law also establishes that a higher rate for a shorter distance, other things being equal, is unreasonable. The actual cost of transportation to the carrier is an element to be considered of course, but the practice of using intermediate stations as a make-weight to compensate railways for deficiencies at competing points is one of the abuses of the system which must be eradicated, and for which the common law is ample if efficiently administered.

The evils resulting from the watering of railway stock are also concisely pointed out and shown to be likewise amenable to the common law.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE AND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Perhaps the most important question to be considered by the National Board of Trade is that of a return to specie payments. The recent panic has exploded much that was fraudulent and unsubstantial, and business has gravitated, without any public effort, in the direction of specie payments. The par of silver and currency is very nearly, if not quite, reached. In several localities, silver coin is already in use in small transactions. A large number of persons, however, assume that there is danger in specie resumption; that it will contract the currency, cramp trade, and tend to perpetuate the existing stringency. These persons—and we assume that they will be represented in the National Board of Trade—offer as a remedy, or as their substitute for specie resumption, a plan for providing a "flexible currency." This flexible currency plan is simply that the United States shall make greenbacks and bonds exchangeable for each other, so that a holder of bonds can at any time get greenbacks for them, and the holder of greenbacks at any time get bonds for them. We have favored this plan in times past, but not on the hypothesis that it would tend to postpone specie payments. On the contrary, we think it would hasten specie resumption. It is commonly supposed that under it, whenever there is a demand for currency there will be a voluntary conversion of the bonds and an issue of greenbacks equal to the exigencies of the moment; and that, when the occasion has passed, the surplus currency will find its way back to the Treasury for reconversion into bonds. But can such a result be always depended upon? There is a very severe stringency now, but this stringency does not prevail among the bondholding class. *They* can get all the greenbacks they want by selling their bonds in the open market. The Government could give them no more. As to those who are not bondholders, they could get no more greenbacks under the plan proposed than they can now.

Again; no person will invest currency in these convertible bonds except those who desire absolute security and instant payment on call. This includes all the *unemployed* currency of the country. If, in addition to this absolute security and payment on call, the Government offers interest, it is likely that every dollar of currency, the moment it is disengaged, will be invested in convertible bonds. As the banks will hereafter pay no interest on balances, all unemployed deposits will be likely to find its way into these interest-bearing bonds, and, though savings banks may offer 6 per cent interest on deposits, payable after sixty days' notice, the great majority of depositors will prefer a national bond bearing a lower rate of interest, but convertible on demand into currency. The flexibility promised by the plan will, therefore, be first felt in the withdrawal of all unemployed currency now left on deposit in banks and savings institutions, and its investment in these convertible bonds, where the security is perfect and payment on call certain. It may, therefore, result in such a contraction of the currency that specie payments will be brought about by the very means intended to postpone them. It is nothing else than the offer of the Government to pay interest on its past-due notes—which it ought, of course, to do, unless it is prepared to redeem them in coin.

It is certain that this is, by far, the most favorable time since the War for a resumption of specie payments; and it must be determined now whether they are to be resumed again in this generation. This bond-greenback plan is based upon the hypothesis that we are not to resume at present; but, as we have shown, the supposed inflation of the currency, actual or possible, may not take place at all. On the other hand, the offering of absolute security, payment on call, and a certain rate of interest,—being better than can be offered by the banks,—will result in the investment of unemployed currency in these bonds so largely that specie payments may follow the consequent contraction of the currency. The effect upon the greenbacks would be two-fold. Their value would be increased by a diminution of the amount in circulation, and their value would be made equal to that of an interest-bearing bond. All these things are to be carefully considered in weighing the merits of the bond-greenback plan,—especially if that plan is proposed as a means of averting or postponing specie payments.

We do not suppose that any considerable portion of the National Board of Trade shares the opinion that there should be no return to specie values, or that, like a distinguished member of Congress, they think it is a matter for public congratulation that we have a currency which, "beyond the sea and in foreign lands, is, fortunately, not money," and is not exportable. We will assume that whatever opposition there may be to resumption rests upon considerations other than that of perpetuating an irredeemable and fluctuating paper circulation. If we are ever to resume, can we hope for a more favorable time than the present? Can the Board, representing as it does the commercial interests of the whole country, do better than to meet this subject squarely by declaring in favor of specie resumption? Having done this, then the Convention should consider and mature some plan to bring it about. It is possible that on investigation the bond-greenback plan may be found to be the most effectual. It may be, however, that a repeal of the Legal-Tender act, except as to past contracts, and the permanent funding of the greenbacks into bonds, would be even better. What the country ought to expect, however, is a declaration that the present anomalous condition of fluctuating values dependent upon an irredeemable currency should be terminated, and that a restoration of specie payments is indispensable to any healthy and enduring commercial prosperity.

LOAN-CERTIFICATES IN NEW YORK.

There is reason to believe, from New York advices, that the strong banks of that city will bring a pressure to bear upon the Clearing-House to abandon the system of pooling greenbacks and making settlements with certified checks by the first of next month. It would not be surprising if, in the failure to bring this about, the stronger banks would secede from the Clearing-House, and allow the other banks to stand or fall on their own merits. At all events, it is evident that the stronger banks cannot afford much longer to bear the strain which this system puts upon them in carrying the weaker banks; and, when the practice is finally abandoned, whether by action of the present Clearing-House or the withdrawal of the notably staunch institutions, it is altogether likely that some of the New York banks will have to go into liquidation. It does not appear that the amount of loan-certificates has been materially reduced within the past two weeks. The best advices indicate that there are now $20,000,000 of them. Their nature is that of a make-shift, the adoption of which merely postponed the day of settlement. When they shall have ceased to be recognized by the banking community, and currency payment shall have been resumed by the strong banks, all the banks which have not been able to convert a sufficient amount of their bills receivable to meet the demands for currency that may be made upon them will be obliged to close their doors and wind up their business.

A brief examination of the practical working of this loan-certificate business will convince any one of the danger to the strong banks of a much longer continuation of the system. If there are now $20,000,000 of loan-certificates outstanding, it amounts practically to this: The strong banks have loaned $20,000,000 to the weak banks. Under the present system, a certified check on any bank in the Clearing-House must be accepted by every other bank in the association. Now, while many of the banks have been paying out no money of any consequence over their counters, but meeting all demands with certified checks, other banks, stronger in funds and more considerate of the rights of their creditors, have been paying out considerable amounts of currency. Two or three of them claim to have met all demands with currency. At the same time they are forced to accept loan-certificates in payment for the certified checks on other banks, which they turn into the Clearing-House. The result is that the whole strain of the currency stringency is thrown upon the stronger banks, for they not only suffer a drain of currency, being the only banks that pay currency, but at the same time carry the banks which do not pay currency. If the banks of ample resources could afford, in the interests of the general banking fraternity, to sustain this pressure for a time, they cannot afford to prolong the practice beyond the limits of their own safety and reputation, and that limit must be rapidly approaching.

In addition to the urgent necessity that must be felt by the strong banks for the abandonment of the loan-certificate system, the demands of the commercial and mercantile classes in this respect are even more imperative. They need their money, and must have it, or the most of it they can get. If it is invested in fancy stocks to carry speculators, and the banks that have thus invested it are not willing or able to get it out, then these securities must be turned out to their creditors, who will realize the most they can and stand the loss. We do not believe that these demands of the strong bankers on the one side, and of the merchants on the other, will permit the continuation of the present practice beyond the close of October. When it is dropped, it is almost inevitable that some of the New York banks should go down. But it is better that this should ensue than that they should be sustained in a weakness that promises to get no better, and at the expense and peril of the banks that are actually strong. The merchants, too, as a class, can better afford to stand the loss that will result from the necessary sacrifice of the securities turned out to them than to be deprived much longer of the money really necessary to the continuation of their business. The change of the banks from the debt system to the cash system may not only lead to the suspension of some of the banks, but probably to some mercantile embarrassments requiring extensions. It is better to look forward to these contingencies than to be surprised and frightened into a panicky relapse by their occurrence. The bulk of the suffering that will be occasioned by the change will be confined to New York, and the sooner the false system is exploded the less damage will be done. In the end, it is better for the New York people that the weak banks should find their own level.

THE CITY FOR CONVENTIONS.

The session of the National Board of Trade, which was opened in Kingsbury Hall yesterday, and the Farmers' Convention, which meets to-day in McCormick's Hall, suggests that Chicago is *the* city of all others in this country for the gathering of all large bodies, political, commercial, religious, agricultural, or of any other nature. The advantages which Chicago now possesses over every other large city for accommodating and entertaining conventions that attract crowds of people will immediately occur to all who are familiar with our new city. They may be briefly summed up for the information of the country at large:

1. Chicago is a natural centre, offering more equal facilities to all parts of the country than any other available location that can be found. This is attested by the fact that it has built up the greatest trade in grain, cattle, hogs, lumber, and other commodities of the whole country. If it were not the natural depot of exchange it would not have been possible to achieve this distinction in the short time within which it has been accomplished.

2. It is the great railroad centre of the country. All roads lead to Chicago. The combined facilities for quickly and comfortably reaching this city from all parts of the country are better than can be found in the concentrated railroad and steamboat accommodations of any other. As conventions of every general character expect to gather their attendance from all directions, this is the leading consideration. Another advantage which this vast railroad system affords is, that all the roads can be the more readily induced to make a fair and equal scale of prices for excursion tickets.

3. It is admitted that there is no city in the world which has so many capacious and elegant hotels. The Grand Pacific, Palmer's Grand Hotel, the Sherman, the Tremont, and other houses exceed in amplitude of accommodations and elegance of construction any four hotels that can be found in any one city in Europe or America. All the other hotels, including those kept on the European style and those which are ranked in the second class on account of their lower prices, are new, comfortable, and well kept. The number of rooms furnished by the prominent and reputable hotels kept for transient custom is now 5,102, an increased capacity of 2,137 rooms over that before the fire. It has been estimated that 30,000 strangers can at any time be comfortably cared for at the various public houses of Chicago. Those who have been accustomed to attend large conventions need not be told of the difficulty ordinarily experienced in procuring comfortable lodging and good board. The Chicago hotels never increase their charges on the occasions of unusual rush.

4. Chicago affords better accommodations for the meeting of large conventions than can ordinarily be obtained. In addition to the two handsome and spacious halls occupied to-day for convention purposes, and several smaller halls adapted to less numerous gatherings, we have large theatres that can be used, and are likely to have, in the Exposition Building, a hall ample enough to accommodate as large a body of people as could have deliberative proceedings, besides a gallery for spectators that will seat several thousand people. It is probable that this building will remain standing for some time, and, in that case, it will be for rent when not in use for exposition purposes. It would make a hall for large political and religious gatherings as if it were expressly built for the purpose.

5. All prominent conventions attract a large class of people who make them simply pretexts for getting away from home, and whose main purpose is personal amusement. In this respect Chicago has a variety of public entertainments to which those of New York and Boston alone are comparable. It has beautiful parks and the most extensive system of drives in the country. It has churches for the devout, which furnish them with attractions of talent, music, large congregations, and elegant surroundings that cannot fail to be gratifying to them. There are works of architecture, engineering, and manufacturing that respond to a variety of tastes and must command admiration from all. The retail stores and magazines are rich enough to delight the hearts of the ladies as long as they can remain. If people can't amuse themselves in a Chicago visit, the fault rests with them.

With these distinguished advantages, whose superiority has been in no wise exaggerated, the managers of all kinds of conventions and large gatherings of people will consult the interest of those who compose these assemblies if they shall uniformly select Chicago as the location. Chicago always has at hand the means for taking care of them and entertaining them, in addition to the permanent inducement that everybody recognizes in the opportunity to see Chicago itself.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

Reports by the Health-Officer and Sanitary Superintendent—142 Deaths in Seven Days—The Small-Pox Hospital.

The Board of Health held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, all present except Dr. Johnson and Dr. Schloetzer. Mr. Bateham took the chair, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The reports of the Health Officer and the Sanitary Superintendent were presented.

The report of the Health Officer was, in substance, as follows: There have been 441 notices of nuisances served, and 468 nuisances have been abated. There have been 213 notices to make sewer-connections served, and 88 connections have been made. There have been 23 quarters of meat and 26 dozen of game condemned as unfit for food. In the matter of sewer-connections, notices are served as fast as the street sewers are laid, and suits brought either against lessees or owners wherever there is probability of inducing them to make the connections. Since July a list of 266 undrained tenements has been handed to the Board of Public Works to have connections made, but the process is, in their hands, necessarily slow. It is desirable that some additional powers should be conferred either upon the Board of Health or the Board of Public Works to obtain a summary method of procedure.

Notices have been served upon the various distilleries, forbidding them to keep cattle, and to remove them within thirty days. The scavenger work has been satisfactorily performed, and the slaughter-houses are visited daily.

The Sanitary Superintendent's weekly report showed a mortality of 142, being 7 less than the preceding week in October, and 10 less than the corresponding week last year. The chief causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 5; cholera infantum, 11; consumption, 13; convulsions, 19; typhoid fever, 8; small-pox, 8; tabes mesenterica, 9.

The number under 1 year of age was 50, and under 5 years of age, 80.

The number of males was 64, and females, 78; married, 35, and single, 107; white, 141, and colored, 1; native birth, 97; foreign birth, 45. The greatest number of deaths, by wards, were: Seventh Ward, 17; Fifteenth Ward, 18; and Seventeenth Ward, 11. There have been small-pox or varioloid cases reported in twenty different tenements in the city.

The average temperature for the week was 57.1 degrees.

The Superintendent further states that the new small-pox hospital will be inadequate in case of an epidemic; that the present building on the lake shore is dilapidated and will be useless unless it is repaired. He recommends the addition of a temporary ward to the new hospital which would cost less than the repairs on the old building.

He also suggests that some steps be taken in regard to the slough at the rear of Dickinson & Locke's distillery, which is in a bad condition.

The invention of Mrs. Scott-Uda was presented to the Board for their approval and recommendation, and the consideration of the matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

After a discussion of the ways abating various nuisances, the Board adjourned.

POLICE STUPIDITY.

A West Side Gentleman Knocked Down and Robbed, and Then Is Placed in a Cell and Bound Hand and Foot.

Stupidity is a common characteristic of some police officers, so common, indeed, that there are many circumstances wherein the weakness takes so prominent a place that they are not made public because they occur every day. But an instance of police stupidity has come to light that deserves special mention. Last Saturday night Mr. Jacob McKay, a clerk for the firm of Van Schaak, Stevenson & Reid, druggists at the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, was proceeding homeward, when he was knocked down on the diagonal corner from where he is employed, and robbed of $25. The thieves left him insensible. In this condition he remained for some time. He was finally discovered by two gentlemen, who did their utmost to arouse him, under the supposition that he was drunk. They soon discovered, however, that he was not under the influence of liquor, but had been rendered insensible by some injury. They called Officer Waters to provide a resting-place for him. The officer procured an express wagon, and tumbled McKay into it. He then had him driven to the Armory Police Station, where he had him "booked" for being drunk. The officer then thrust the prisoner into a cell, where he lay upon his back, in an unconscious state for a long time. When he revived he was numb and stiff, and physically unable to make an alarm that would arouse the lockup-keeper. In this loathsome place he lay until morning, when Banyon, with more than ordinary sagacity, had him set free. The prisoner at once went to his home, on West Madison street, near Halsted, where he has been confined ever since. His face and neck is much disfigured, and it may be many days before he shall be sufficiently able to appear on the streets. The case should be investigated and taken up by the Board of Police. Waters has long been known as a capable officer, and his action in this case is unaccountable.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Hesing-O'Hara-Storey Party Candidates.

A Specimen Bummer Nominated for Alderman in the Twentieth Ward.

The mention of Mr. Storey's name for the Mayoralty has caused considerable excitement. On Thursday a convention will be held in Kingsbury's Music Hall, and already some Storey men are inclined to press his name even then. But Mr. Storey might as well put that notion out of his head first as last. We predict that he will not get ten votes if he has the temerity to allow his name to be used, and we furthermore predict that he will not permit his name to go before *that* Convention. In this he is eminently wise. That Convention will in all probability indorse the Citizens' Union ticket, which its representatives helped to nominate. There may be an effort made to turn out a few of the nominees, but the sentiment of most of the delegates elected is believed to be against any such course of action. They think it would be decidedly foolish to put anything like a third ticket in the field, as it would tend to divide the forces opposed to the Hesing-O'Hara-Storey combination. There are some candidates who expect to be put on the ticket, but their hopes are believed to be without foundation.

Mr. Storey's strength is in the Hesing-O'Hara-Storey crowd, who will meet on Friday. That he will be the candidate for Mayor may as well be conceded, always provided, however, that it is not certain some other man will beat him. In that case, to spare his feelings, his name will be withheld, but he need not be discouraged, for, if present appearances are to be trusted, he will undoubtedly receive the honor. Then will come the tug of war. There are two parties fighting to control the nominations; one headed by the friends of Dan O'Hara, and the other by the redoubtable Michael Keeley. The O'Hara men want O'Hara, and not to put him on would be to alienate all his backers, and they are not a few, on that side. Buffalo Miller is down for County Treasurer on the O'Hara slate, and he is for O'Hara and the O'Hara men for him. Charley Dennihy is candidate for City Assessor on the O'Hara slate, and Mr. Doyle for Clerk of the Criminal Court. Look on that picture, and then on this. Mr. Keeley desires to be County Treasurer instead of Buffalo Miller, and to bring that about O'Hara must be kicked out and a German put in his place. Henry Greenebaum is believed to be Keeley's choice for the City Treasurership, and his influence will be cast for Greenebaum or some other German. Then comes Tom Halpine for the City Assessorship on that slate, also, and Col. J. J. Fitzgibbon for Clerk of the Criminal Court. If Mr. Keeley fails in his aspirations, he will insist that his protege, Col. Fitzgibbon, be put on the ticket, and probably the concession will be made. The first contest will be on O'Hara, and the chances are in his favor, and then Fitzgibbon will be all serene, so far as nomination goes. The contest for the City Collectorship lies between Mr. Von Hollen and Gen. Lieb. There are innumerable candidates for all the other offices. The ticket, so far as agreed upon by the O'Hara and Keeley men, will be one of the following:

Mayor—W. F. Storey—W. F. Storey.
City Treasurer—Dan O'Hara or Henry Greenebaum.
City Assessor—Tom Halpine or Charley Dennihey.
City Collector—George Von Hollen or Herman Lieb.
City Attorney—George Mesch, A. S. Trude, or Bill Walker.
County Treasurer—Buffalo Miller or Michael Keeley.
County Clerk—Jo Pollak or Henry Hamilton.
Clerk of Criminal Court—Austin Doyle or J. J. Fitzgibbon.
Police Commissioner—Innumerable aspirants.

EX-ALDERMAN KEHOE AGAIN NOMINATED.

In accordance with the call of Mr. John F. Corcoran, Chairman of the Hesing party in the Twentieth Ward, a meeting was held at the corner of Ohio and Wells streets, last evening. Mr. Thomas Hervy was elected Chairman, and Mr. John Sweeney Secretary. After speeches by Messrs. Doran, Farrell, and others, relative to the object of the meeting, which was to nominate the party candidate for Alderman, Mr. Edward Kehoe was unanimously chosen as the candidate. The meeting adjourned.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a meeting of the Law-and-Order citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, to nominate a candidate for Alderman, at No. 452 Milwaukee avenue, at 6 o'clock this evening.

The Third Ward Law-and-Order Club will hold a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock in Union Hall, No. 619 State street. Delegates will be elected, an Alderman nominated, and other important campaign business transacted.

A citizens' meeting, of the Sixth Ward, will be held at No. 543 Archer avenue this evening at 7 o'clock. The meeting is called to indorse the Union ticket and to nominate a candidate for Alderman.

A SERIOUS FIRE.

A Destructive Blaze on the North Side—Burning of $9,000 Worth of Property.

About 11 o'clock last night a small flame was seen curling from under the roof of the three-story frame building, No. 843 Clark street, the residence of Dr. J. N. Bowers. An alarm of fire was at one sent in from Box 192. The flames were not long in spreading over the building, and when the engines got to work, a most promising blaze was in progress. The house was almost totally destroyed. It was unoccupied, and was owned by Dr. Bowers. The loss was about $6,000. It was insured for $5,000, in the Brewers' of Milwaukee; $2,000 in the Lycoming; $1,000 in the Girard; and $1,000 in the Firemen's. The fire must have been started by an incendiary, as the house had been vacant for a long time, and there had been no fire about it. From this building the fire extended to the residence of a Mrs. Sporthor, adjoining. This lady's loss will be about $1,000; uninsured. A building adjoining this, occupied by L. A. Larone, was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured in the Commercial, of London.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY.

Yesterday evening, about 6 o'clock, an affray occurred at No. 26 North Green street that may end in the death of a man named John Whitford, who lives on West Adams street, near Halsted. Whitford went to a blacksmith-shop at the above number, kept by a man named Tyrrell, to have his ax sharpened. Tyrrell was busy, and so Whitford began to grind it for himself. Tyrrell became angry with his brother-in-law, and, in the heat of a dispute, he struck him on the head with a club. Whitford was badly hurt, and sank to the ground insensible. He was removed to the office of Dr. Van Buren, who pronounced the wounds to be very serious, and would, perhaps, result in death. Tyrrell was shortly afterward locked up at the Union Street Station by Officer Wolf.

CITY ITEMS.

Patrick Handruman stabbed an intimate friend named Peter Spoo, yesterday evening, at the corner of Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue. The wound was not serious. The young assassin escaped.

Julius Miller, a saloon-keeper at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Eleventh street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting veins in his neck and wrists. He was saved from death by a physician.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock an accident occurred at the Clark street bridge, by which an unknown man was probably fatally injured. He was just about to step from the bridge, when it opened, and he fell against the abutment. He was very seriously hurt.

Henry Dickerson, a lad 12 years old, was run over and killed by the cars of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, near Newbury avenue, at 6 o'clock last evening. The remains were removed to the home of his parents, No. 46 Rebecca street, where the inquest will be held to-day.

THANKSGIVING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Gov. Dix appoints Nov. 27 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

WIND AND FLOOD.

Accounts of Damage by the Great Storm at the East.

Bridges Washed Away, and Much Other Property Damaged by Overflow.

A Number of Disasters Reported on the Lakes.

FRESHETS AT THE EAST.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 21.—The rise in the Lehigh River, 8 feet, has made necessary the suspension of work in the rolling-mill, except in the puddling-shop. A boy was swept away by the current yesterday. The owners of property are rapidly removing it from the river-banks.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 21.—The rain caused much damage here.

The Minersville bridge, on the People's Railway, was washed away just after the train passed. The furnaces at St. Clair are considerably damaged.

At Tamaqua an immense pile of coal-dirt was washed on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad track, preventing the passage of trains, and a train from Philadelphia was delayed by a landslide at Mount Carbon.

At Girardville two children were drowned by the submerging of the vehicle in which they were driving home with their parents.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The heavy rains of yesterday have swollen all the streams in this vicinity. The water in the river is over the docks, and in some of the adjacent streets is flooding the cellars and first stories. Some damage has been done north and west of here by the carrying away of bridges.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Dispatches from Northern New England report the heaviest rains yesterday since 1871. The streams are all high and rising rapidly. There is some detention to railroad trains, but so far no serious damage.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The freshet along the Oswego Midland Railroad, through Sussex County, was the most severe ever known there. Thousands of acres of land were overflowed, the water in some places covering the tops of the fences. The loss by the accident last night is $25,000 to $30,000. A raft is being constructed to transfer passengers and baggage over the Peynonnock River, where the accident occurred.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 21.—The Merrimack River is very high, and rising. The country round about Plymouth is flooded, and trains have been stopped since yesterday. At Franklin the paper-mills have suspended, owing to the high water, and at Waterbury a temporary bridge for the Onion River was washed away.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The freshet in the Schuylkill is the highest since October, 1869. A number of mills have been stopped by backwater. No damage thus far reported.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21.—The gale eastward yesterday was very severe. The survey steamer and a large schooner dragged their anchors at Castine. The former was smashed against the wharf of the latter went ashore. The Eastern & Ogdensburg Railway was washed out and travel interrupted.

DISASTERS ON THE LAKES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—The first snow of the season to-day followed the fierce wind and rain of yesterday. The schooner Jessie Gonger was wrecked on the pier at the entrance to Cleveland harbor.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The fiercest gale of the season has prevailed during the past twenty-four hours. A number of disasters are reported on Lake Huron, among which are the schooners Niagara, Negaunee, and Bradley, ashore. Several lumber-barges are also ashore and gone to pieces. Rumors of loss of life from the barges are also afloat, but as yet nothing definite has been learned. A large number of vessels and steamers have run to Port Huron and Tawas for shelter. There is a heavy sea on Lake Michigan, but no important disasters are reported.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—The first snow-storm of the season, and a heavy fall at that, is coming down to-day.

During the gale on Lake Huron yesterday, the steam barge Mineral Rock was driven ashore, with two barges in tow, at White Rock, and all, with their cargoes of lumber, were lost.

MEDINA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The propeller Young America became disabled and went ashore yesterday, 2 miles west of Yates' Pier, Lake Ontario. She had 150 passengers on board. No lives were lost.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Telegraph reports from the principal lake ports give no news of any important disasters along the west shore of Lake Michigan.

PORT STANLEY, Ont., Oct. 21.—Schooner Annette Davis, with staves and lumber from Lake Shore to Buffalo, in attempting to make this harbor for shelter struck West Pine, and was driven ashore. She will likely go to pieces. The cargo is owned by Anson Tucker, of Detroit. A violent storm is raging here.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Twenty-seven Deaths in Memphis—Mayor Johnson Recovering—Monuments to Be Erected to Two Devoted Nurses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—There was a heavy frost this morning, and the weather continues cool. Our citizens generally regret that Dr. Blackburn, of Louisville, caned Dr. Byan, of Chicago.

There seems to be

NO ABATEMENT IN THE DISEASE.

No hopes are entertained for the life of Dr. E. J. Freeman, Secretary of the Board of Health.

Mayor Johnson is improving.

Business remains dull.

THE MORTUARY REPORT

for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. is as follows: Deaths from yellow fever—Mrs. R. Lachs, Mrs. Harvey, Anna Clark, colored; Christian Obesste, E. J. Dobson, William Spring, W. Davenport, colored; B. F. Smith, John Malouey, L. T. Galloway, G. Sullivan, Juda Hays, colored; Benjamin Beaner, John Corey, Pat Manning, Sophia Christensen, J. J. Boyd, S. O. Johnson, E. Stennett, D. Hannigan, a colored woman, M. Sullivan, infant of Ella Lee, Thomas O'Mahony, Charles Preston, colored; L. Richards, unknown, B. Coughlin, Pat Martin, Kate Haslin, Jas. Lafton, N. Newcomb, Lewis Thomas, Sarah Carlin, M. Christianson, S. Barbee, August Weitzel. Total, 27; yellow fever, 27; other causes, 10.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—"Forrest's Campaign" sold for the relief of sufferers this morning at $13 per volume.

Subscriptions toward the Stephenson monument, she being the young lady from Illinois who died while nursing the sick, are coming in rapidly. Another lady, Lulu Wilkinson, has been presented with a gold cross by A. E. Frankland for her devotion to the sick during the epidemic. She was stricken with the disease, but is recovering.

Much regret is expressed on the street to-day at the difficulty yesterday between Dr. Blackburn, of Louisville, and Dr. Byan, of Chicago.

It is particularly requested by the Board of Health that absent citizens do not return until notified by them.

It is impossible to get anything reliable about the disease. New cases are occurring in isolated districts, and the frosts seem to have little effect in checking the disease.

Dr. Freeman, Secretary of the Board of Health, is reported dying to-night; also, Dr. Blount.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—There were six deaths from yellow fever here in the past forty-eight hours. The cold weather contributes to the mortality.

DEATHS AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 21.—Telegraphers all well. Interments: Margaret Charleston, white, 73; Robert Young, 3; Mr. High's child, 13 days.

IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21.—Three yellow-fever cases to-day. T. D. Terry, Manager of the Southern & Atlantic Telegraph office, died last night, 30 miles east of this city.

RELIEF FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Memphis and Shreveport are coming in very slowly. A. J. [illegible] announces the receipt of $387 for the past few days. Col. Muckle, Grand Treasurer of the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, reports the receipt of $595.50 for the sufferers, being the subscription of that body in this State.

AND FLOOD.

Damage by the Great ... at the East.

...ed Away, and Much Property Damaged by Overflow.

...of Disasters Reported on the Lakes.

...ELLOW FEVER.

STOREY FOR MAYOR!

His Name Received with Enthusiasm.

It Harmonizes All Classes Immediately.

Interviews with Various Nationalities and Classes.

The Colored Men Prefer Him.

The Business Men Desire Him.

The Religious Community Yearn for Him.

The Irish and Germans Enthusiastic for Him.

The Public Generally Hurrah for Him.

The Hesing Party Fully Harmonized.

The nomination of Mr. Storey for Mayor, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE yesterday, seems to have struck a responsive chord in the popular heart. He is widely and favorably known. During the thirteen years that he has resided here he has been growing in popularity all the time. He is reported to be wealthy, and his income is shortly to be increased by the addition of $6,000 a year, for which sum he has [illegible] to permit the county to occupy his tenantless rooms, and to turn his paper into an organ of the Hesing-O'Hara combination. And then the combination sadly needs a representative man to head their forlorn hope. They are greatly in need of such men, and there is no doubt that they would take Mr. Storey with enthusiasm. He would be entirely unexceptionable, as his antecedents and his sympathies are perfectly in accord with Mr. Hesing and his crowd. Mr. Storey's fitness as a candidate was so generally canvassed yesterday that a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was detailed to get the opinions of representatives of the various elements whose votes are solicited by the Hesing party.

AT THE GRAND PACIFIC.

Remembering the grand success which had attended the interviewing of a prominent colored citizen by a *Times* reporter at the Grand Pacific, some days since, THE TRIBUNE man approached Cæsar Augustus with some little trepidation, and determined that, whatever the result of the conversation, he would take care not to lose his copy. Cæsar Augustus expressed his willingness to be interviewed politically, and his opinion to the effect that the colored vote would carry the city elections.

"In that case," said the reporter, "I would like to know in what direction the bulk of the colored voters incline?"

Cæsar Augustus—De candidates of de cullud people must be good church members, free from de stain of hypocrisy and fraud, ob good moral life, dey mus' gib de cullud folks a fair show, mus' 'low cullud men in de fire an' city police, mus' get dem posishuns on de street-cars, and have derselves gen'lly in a 'spectable manner.

TRIBUNE Reporter—Do you think any existing candidate for office considers the colored vote of sufficient value to bind himself to do these things?

Cæsar Augustus—Sartain, shuah. Shuah's you born, Massa Reportah. Dar's a man, a 'fluential man, who will get de cullud support. He understands us and we understand him. He's a mighty fine man, too, Massa Reportah.

TRIBUNE Reporter—He is a good church-member?

Cæsar Augustus—You jes bet yer life on dat!

TRIBUNE Reporter—Of good moral life?

Cæsar Augustus—You jes bet yer—um—a—you can jes bet a nickel on dat, if you like, but don't go an' say I advised yer to.

TRIBUNE Reporter—He is sure to give the colored folks a chance?

Cæsar Augustus—You jes bet yer life on dat.

TRIBUNE Reporter—He will have colored men in the Fire and Police Departments?

Cæsar Augustus—You jis bet yer life on dat.

TRIBUNE Reporter—And he will behave himself generally in a respectable manner?

Cæsar Augustus—Now you go 'long, Massa Reportah, you ask too many questions. De culled candidate mus' be respectable 'kase he is de culled candidate.

TRIBUNE Reporter—A sort of ex-officio respectability, I see; but who is this paragon of political and social virtues?

Cæsar Augustus—You mus' done guess de name, Massa Reportah, and den I'll 'form you.

TRIBUNE Reporter—Well, say, Jonathan Young Scammon.

Cæsar Augustus (scornfully)—No! Tink we want such trash as dat in de civic chair? I said "free from fraud," didn't I?

TRIBUNE Reporter—So you did. Well, can it be Mark Sheridan?

Cæsar Augustus—Don't Massa Mark want all de police an' firemen to come from Bridgeport?

THE TRIBUNE reporter acknowledged the error, and suggested a number of names, among them those of Anthony Hesing, Daniel O'Hara, and other political bruisers, as the most likely parties to be wooing the colored vote, but they were unlucky guesses. At last he gave it up. Then cried Cæsar Augustus, "Gibs it up, does yer?"

TRIBUNE Reporter—I do.

Cæsar Augustus—Why, ob course it is de people's friend, de editor of de great moral organ, de Recorder's lan'lord, Wilbur F. Storey, ob de *Times*. Dey say de old fellah's getting weak in de upper story [yah! yah!], but we remembers what he did for us in the War. We's gwine for Storey! Now you get out. Here comes a gentleman who wants to wash and have his clothes brushed, and mebbe he gives me a nickel. We's gwine for Storey. Yah! yah!

AMONG THE BANKS.

With a view of finding out how the commercial community felt with regard to the coming elections, THE TRIBUNE reporter singled out one of the National Banks, and entered it. Here his presence was at once remarked by the President of the bank, recent events having made bank Presidents much better acquainted with reporters than they would have otherwise been,—a fact which causes the bankers to consider the recent panic a not unqualified evil. Approaching the reporter with a beaming smile, the President asked his pleasure, and was answered as follows:

Reporter—I think, sir, that, with the present unsettled condition of financial affairs in this country, the commercial community must look with anxiety to the civic elections which are to place rulers over us for the next two years.

Bank President—Of course that is but natural. We look with particular anxiety at the Mayor's office. The question of who fills the Mayoralty during the next two years is one that affects the commercial interests of Chicago very deeply.

Reporter—Then I presume the commercial interests are looking after a good man?

Bank President—We are, or have been, rather. You see the recent unsettled condition of our financial affairs have set us looking very curiously at the future. The Mayor we want is a man of sound judgment, of clear brain, who will not be carried away by local excitement,—one with a certain amount of public spirit and financial skill, and, above all, a man who has the welfare of his city at heart.

Reporter—These are wonderful qualities to find concentrated in one man.

Bank President—And yet we think we have found him!

Reporter—Who is the miracle?

Bank President—Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*.

Reporter—The man who lets rooms to the County Commissioners at double price?

Bank President—The same. That is what I meant when I spoke of financial skill.

Reporter—The man who sold himself to the bummers for a $6,000 lease?

Bank President—You see we couldn't do without him. First of all, we bankers and business-men all owe him a debt of gratitude. Look at his article in the *Times* of the 25th September last, headed "SUSPENDED!" The sound judgment that dictated that article must be equal to any emergency. Some people say that he don't know so much as he did in the spring, but we don't believe it. Look at the financial reports of the *Times* all through the recent trouble, but more especially with regard to the opening and closing and reopening of the Union National Bank. The man who could continue editing a newspaper after the appearance of the tangled skein of statements which at the time made the *Times* so great a favorite among business-men, must be in full possession of all his faculties. Our motto is: "For Mayor—The great, the good, the wise, the sound, the clear-brained, the financially-gifted, the patriotic Wilbur F. Storey, the Bankers and Business-men's Friend."

THE PREFERENCE OF THE CHURCHES.

With a full knowledge of the weight which the churches and church-members exercise on civic events, THE TRIBUNE reporter called upon a prominent member of the Rev. Clinton Locke's Church. The object of the reporter's visit being announced, the vestryman said: "So you think that the churches may have something to do in deciding the coming contest? I don't know but you are right. Religion, as far as sects go, will cut no figure in the election at all, but church-members will see to it that the man of their choice is, if possible, a man of deep religious impressions, a man with the interests of Christianity at heart. We want to see in the Mayor's Chair, if possible, a sincere follower of Christ, and one at the same time who shows that he respects the religious convictions of all men."

Reporter—But there are thousands of such men in Chicago, tens of thousands, I may say.

Church-Member—I believe you; yet we want the one who is pre-eminent in these qualities. We want the most exemplary one in the city, and we believe we have found him.

The reporter ran the gamut of memory, and conjured up the names of the leading laymen of the city. In the midst of his perturbation, the reporter was aroused by the query: "Who but an editor could combine such qualities?" "Who indeed?" muttered the reporter pensively, and one by one he called to mind the various editors of the city—the saintly Scammon, the pious Hesing, the praying Storey. The result of his former interviews flashed across his brain as the last mentioned arose before him, but he dismissed him at once from his thoughts. Then he begged to be made acquainted with the name of his paragon candidate. The latter at once replied:

"Mr. Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*."

Reporter—Amen!

Church Member—Amen! Mr. Storey has in his paper, more especially in a series of articles published some little time since, under the heading "Walks Among the Churches," so endeared himself to us that we feel the least we can do for him is to give him our enthusiastic support for the Mayoralty. The splendid moral tone of his sheet, its hatred of the impure and unchaste, has made it ever a welcome visitor at our firesides. As a great moral regenerator the *Times* has had all churchmen's support since the publication of those admirable "Walks," compared with which Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress is a tame and uninteresting medley of ribaldry and cant.

OUR IRISH FELLOW-CITIZENS.

Mr. Patrick Murphy, a prominent Irishman, when interrogated on the important theme, broke out in his impulsive way, saying: "I am body and sowl and breeches in favor of Mr. Shtorey. I have been for him for two hours; between you and me and the bedpost they must stick to Shtorey; they have had a new candidate every half hour for the last week, and it's time we settled down on somebody. I'm tired of this turning and twisting, like a dog after a bone; it looks as if we were weak; as if we could get no decent man to head the party. I'm glad we can get Shtorey. If we get Shtorey, Mike Bailey will be all right in the County Jail contract. Don't you know Mike is with us? We didn't expect so much of Mike, an' Mike knows on which side his bread is buttered. He and Sam Ashton are making money galore out of that jail, and if Shtorey gets in, will have the Court-House for Mike in spite of the Devil. Mike is said to have helped to work up the $6,000 bribe for Shtorey, and Mike is already in the Court-House ring, and expects a big job. Mike is a friend of mine. It's true Shtorey said we had hair on our teeth. I never quite agreed with the old cock in that. I think he is a little ashtray. They say to-day that Shtorey is a bit of an Irishman, by way of his grandmother, who owned a thrush that came all the way from Galty Mountains. Oh, as for the Kilgobbin article, we must forget that. Suppose he did say that 'if you scratch an Irishman you will find a ruffian,' isn't he in with the 'boys' in the Court-House job? There's lashins and lavins of money in that little shpree. He called Mark Sheridan all the names he could put his tongue to, and made John Comiskey out the worst specimen of humanity in Christendom, to say nothing of the way he's gone back on Dan O'Hara and Barney Caulfield, but then he's in with Mike. There's money in it, as I told you before, and money makes the mare go. There's not a bit of fear that he'll back down now. That $6,000 fixed him as tight as if he was full of mountain dew. We've got him by the weasen, and faith I think we can make him run in spite of himself. Hessian has him and no mistake. It might have looked better if they had put off that renting until after the election, but he wouldn't trust us, and by the same token we won't trust him with the lease until election is over. Six thousand was pretty cheap after all. Storey's paper is the cheapest in America. We did think of starting a paper of our own, but it would cost like h—l. It was a better bargain to buy the *Times*. No, he hasn't lost his influence with the people because he sold out; the people don't think of that. So long as a paper is an imperturbable liar it is liable to deceive. That's the beauty of the *Times*; it can lie with more cheek and ability than we could have lied in a paper of our own. It was a cheap bargain. I'm for Shtorey. He'll run like a spotted dog with his skin full of whisky—every way for Sunday. Then—but don't say anything about it—he's in with Mike and Sam Ashton and Hessian. By the piper that played before Moses, we'll have a dance when we have Shtorey for Mayor, with Hessian bossing him and the Council and the County Commissioners. It's all put up. We'll have lots of money. The Milwaukee and Cincinnati brewers are coming to our rescue with the tin, they are levying a tax of 10 cents on every barrel they sell to secure things; the faro boys will give 10 per cent of the profits, not to mention the whisky men. Then Mr. Storey can swear,—he's the most fluent and original swearer between himself and the moon. A pirate would faint away hearing him swear his level best. He's a bully man for Mayor. He's the best man named yet, and they say he'll give the $6,000 and ever so much more if he's nominated. I'll go for him when I get a chance, you'd better believe me."

GERMANY TO THE RESCUE.

Mr. Schmitz, an influential German, said: "I think Storey would do, seeing as we can get no one else. We've been snubbed by ever so many; they are declining as if they did not wish their names mixed up with our crowd. I'm for Hesing first, but he is too cunning to run any risks; but if we elect Storey, Hesing will run him just as he is running him now. Hesing is a mighty smart man; he has two newspapers now, both daily,—the *Staats Zeitung*, which he has owned for a long time, and the *Times*, which he bought recently for $6,000 a year, to be paid by the county,—by the county, mind you,—that's the fun of it. He hasn't discharged Storey, but keeps him on a salary of $6,000 a year. After all, Hesing edits that paper, and will edit it for two weeks more. There won't be any more articles abusing the Germans, calling us voting cattle, sausage-eaters, and all that. Hesing would discharge Storey if he put anything of that sort in, and Storey can't afford to lose his place, as there's not another paper in town would employ him. I'm for Storey for Mayor. He will be Hesing's Mayor; the boss has got him; the boss is the man what stays behind the screen and pulls the wires. He pulled them yesterday, and Storey danced out a column, pitching into Bond. He'll give them enough of it before he gets through. He's to be in the ring after the election, they say, but I don't know as the boss will let him in much. All we want of him is up to election. Of course, it's a dirty newspaper, but that's the kind we want for this campaign. He'll have to swallow every man on our ticket. The boss will take the ticket to Storey, and say,

'Shut your eyes and open your mouth,
And see what Hesing sends you.'

and then Storey will close his jaws, and down the pill will go, no matter how bitter it may be. We'll put in lots of Irish and Germans, so as to make it sweet for him, but then he won't care so long as his own name is on for Mayor. There's one thing I'm afraid of. They say he can't eat sausage, because it goes to his head, and as for pretzels and schweitzer kase, he'd rather have doughnuts and pumpkin pie. It is evidence of depraved taste, but he may be educated to a higher standard under Hesing's discipline, and become a regular Limburger after he is Mayor for awhile. I'm for Storey; Hesing is for him; Buffalo Miller is for him; Peter Hand is for him; Hank Kauffmann is for him; Jake Rehm is for him; Sam Ashton is for him; Hughey Reed is for him; Pete Mahr is for him; Dan O'Hara is very much for him; Miles Kehoe is for him; Jim McGrath is for him; Schmitz is for him; Ed Cullerton is for him; Johnny Rountree is for him; Jim McGarry is for him; Johnny Corcoran is for him; Crawford is for him; Roelle is for him; Herting is for him; Bauyon is for him; Jimmy Stewart is for him; Jack Stephens is for him; mein Gott, all the boys are for him, and he's for them, and they are all for one another. Herr Von O'Storey is my candidate all the time."

GENERALLY.

It was found that the public generally were for Storey for Mayor, on account of his genial manners and his benevolence to the poor. It was called to mind that he had been foremost in all public enterprises looking to the amelioration of the human race; that he had dispensed a great deal of charity in an unostentatious way; that he had defended virtuous women when assailed by the rude breath of calumny; that he had gathered about him in his old age a circle of ardent friends who will stand by him through thick and thin, and that he has made a name for candor and disinterestedness coextensive with the city limits. It is believed that if nominated he will be elected with great enthusiasm.

EVANSTON.

Serious Termination of a Church Dedication—The Philosophical Association.

Sunday the Catholic Church at Rosehill was dedicated. There was a goodly attendance at the ceremonies of interested friends from Evanston. The ride home was too good a chance for a race to be lost, and Pete Zender's fiery steeds were not to be left in the lurch without a trial of their mettle. Accordingly, when an attempt was made to pass them, they started on a full run. Pete accidentally lost his hold on one of the reins and the wagon was suddenly overturned, and Pete, with his seven comrades, were thrown out most unceremoniously. Henry A. Rice had his arm and several ribs broken. John Eden's jaw was fractured, two or three ribs broken, and a severe fracture of the frontal bone of the skull was sustained. He is still alive, but his physicians, Drs. Mann and Bragdon, pronounce him in a most critical condition. The rest of the party escaped without serious injury.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION

met last Monday night in Library Hall, the President, Andrew Sunman, in the chair. After the transaction of some important business, a very able and interesting paper was read by Prof. D. H. Wheeler, of the Northwestern University, on Ethnology. The Rev. E. U. Packard followed with an interesting paper on the alleged discovery of America in the year A. D. 1000. Henry M. Bannister presented the action of electricity on the retina of the eye, in an able article, which, in conjunction with the two papers previously mentioned, elicited a general discussion.

A LAW-AND-ORDER MEETING

was held in the Town Hall on Monday night. Addresses were made, and H. B. Hurd and William Dickenson were elected delegates to the Committee of Seventy's Convention.

RESCUED.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 21.—The steamer Lady Head arrived last night from Sable Island, with the crew of a boat of the steamer Wyoming, which left that steamship when she struck near Sable Island, some weeks ago.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The week under review, though productive of a somewhat less active business than the more sanguine had anticipated, has witnessed a distribution of goods really in excess of all reasonable expectations. Taking into consideration the recent serious derangement of exchanges, and the tendency to restrict trade, the liberality with which interior merchants are sending in their orders, and the promptitude with which remittances are being made is something remarkable. From some sections collections are reported slow, but, as a rule, country merchants give evidence of a desire to cancel their indebtedness as early as practicable, and among our jobbers we hear little complaint on that score. Buyers still show a disposition to restrict their orders to such articles and in such amounts as the immediate wants of their trade seem to require, and the fact that this policy is being pursued justifies the belief that there will be a continuously good demand for dry goods far into the winter. In prices the past week has developed no material changes. The lower gold premium tends to weaken the market for imported fabrics, but domestics are held with confidence. The carpet trade has been fairly active, with little or no change in values.

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13	Nashville, 30 in	10½
Atlantic H, 4-4	13	Great Falls E, 4-4	11
Atlantic D, 4-4	12	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Stark A, 4-4	13	Shawmut, L L	10½c
Gardner A, 4-4	13½	Swift River	9½
Michigan A, 4-4	13	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	13	Continental C	13
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	13	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12	Massachusetts B B	11
Pepperell O, 33-in	12	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10	Portsmouth P	10
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½@11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 @10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11½
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7½c	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7½	Manville Paper	9
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	14 c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	14
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	15½
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	14½
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langdon, GB	18	Gold Medal	12½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	10½
Hill	15½		
Auburn, A	14		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	22½c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	30	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	21½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12½
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	21
Columbian	25	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	13½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 5-3	33½c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Peerless	37½c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$ 1.35	Higgins	$1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.40
Hartford, Imp.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	1.40
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	95	Common wool	65@75 c
Belgrade	85½	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	55 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	38
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Money was easy during the morning at 7 per cent, and closed firmer at 1-32 premium, with a light demand. Greenbacks were at ¼@⅜ premium. Gold closed at 108¼. Carrying rates were 2@6 per cent, and flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $18,000,000.

Customs receipts, $381,000.

Treasury disbursements, $15,000.

Sterling firmer; prime bankers' sight, 108½; sixty days, 107. In consequence of talk about the Government buying exchange, sight bills and transfers were scarce and very firm. Owing to the increased activity of money in London, commercial bills ruled at 105@106¼.

Stocks were alternately weak and strong, fluctuating ¼@2, with a weak feeling, and in some cases the lowest prices of the day were made at the close. The heaviest transactions were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Wabash, Rock Island, and Union Pacific; Western Union ranged at 57¼, 58¼, 56¼, 57½; Lake Shore at 67¼, 68, 66¼; New York Central at 89¼, 88¼, 89; Rock Island at 92¼, 90¼, 91¼; Wabash at 44, 42½. Erie was strong, and advanced from 45 to 46 and closed at 46.

Reports were current on Wall street that the Government intended buying sterling, and expanding the greenback circulation. The *Express* says: "Telegrams from Washington early in the day denied these reports on the direct authority of the Treasury Department, but during the afternoon the reports were revived again, and a prominent New York dry-goods commission-merchant stated that he had just arrived from Washington, bringing with him a letter from President Grant to an officer of one of the leading banks of this city. This bank officer, although refusing to show the letter, states that the President announces his intention of drawing on the $44,000,000 legal-tender reserve to the extent of $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come; and, in addition to currency, probably £1,000,000 sterling of exchange on London for the use of the State and Navy departments. This is a queer thing from beginning to end; and it seems rather late in the day for the Government to do that which it refused to do during the greatest severity of the panic. This business raises a question of veracity between Secretary Richardson on the one hand, and the bank officer and merchant alluded to above on the other.

Sterling, 7.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	112	Coupons, '67	112½
Coupons, '62	106	Coupons, '68	112
Coupons, '64	106½	10-40s	105½
Coupons, '65	107½	Currency 6s	108½
Coupons, '65 (new)	110	New 5s	107½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	86½	Virginias, old	35
Tennessees, old	69	North Carolinas, old	18
Tennessees, new	69	North Carolinas, new	13
Virginias, new	35		
STOCKS.			
Canton	55	St. Paul pfd	54½
Western Union	57	Wabash	42½
Quicksilver	23	Wabash pfd, offered	75
Adams Express	82	Ft. Wayne	85
Wells Fargo	60	Terre Haute	5
American Express	54	Terre Haute pfd	25
United States Ex	54	Chicago & Alton	88
Pacific Mail	32½	Chicago & Alton pfd	91½
New York Central	89½	Ohio & Mississippi	25½
Erie	46	C., C. & C	69½
Erie pfd	65	C., B. & Q	88
Harlem	108¾	Lake Shore	66½
Harlem pfd	121	Indiana Central	20½
Michigan Central	77	Illinois Central	93
Pittsburgh	77	Union Pacific stocks	18
Northwestern	38½	Union Pacific bonds	73½
Northwestern pfd	64	Central Pacific bonds	88½
Rock Island	91½	Del., Lack. & West	88
N. J. Central	89	B., H. & Erie	1
St. Paul	30		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—11 a. m.—Flour, 26s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 9d@12s; spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, 12s 5d@12s 6d; club, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 31s 3d. Pork, 71s 6d. Lard, 41s 6d. Receipts—Wheat, last three days, 41,000 qrs, 30,000 being American; corn, 8,000 qrs, 5,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—2:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Firm. Wheat—Spring, 11s 3d@12s; white, 12s 5d@12s 8d. Corn, 31s 9d. Lard, 41s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—4:30 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—5 p. m.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling upland, 9¼@9½d; Orleans, 9⅝@9¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,500 bales; for speculation and export, 3,000 bales; cotton to arrive, 1-16d lower. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs firm. California average white wheat, 12s 5d@12s 8d. Red Western spring, 11s 5d@12s. Red winter, 11s 9d@12s. Flour, 26s@28s. Corn, 31s 9d.

Provisions—Lard, 41s 3d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberland middles, 38s; short ribs, 41s. Tallow, 39s 9d.

LONDON, Oct. 21—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 5½ per cent, or ¾ below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £10,000. Consols for money, 92¼@92½; on account, 92¼@92½. Bonds—5-20s of '65, 93¼; do '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91¼; Erie, 38¼.

Tallow, 42s.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Oct. 21—Rentes, 57f 80c.

The Live-Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 125 cars reported to arrive, 2,346 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,202 head, or 306 cars, against 269 cars for the same time last week. The market is lifeless. Not a bullock was sold up to noon; owners holding at ½c above last week's closing rates, and buyers being unwilling to operate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,400 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week. The market has not fairly opened, and buyers and sellers are ½c apart.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 6,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,700 head, against 16,500 head for the same time last week. The market is at a dead lock, holders asking $4.50@4.60, buyers demanding 20c per cwt reduction. No sales to record.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,241 head. The best grades were sold early, but there were many slim cattle that were a drug in the market. There is no material change in prices. Sales of choice were made at $10.00; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second quality, $6.00@7.50; third quality, $3.00@3.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10,506; the market is inactive, and prices are ¼@½c lower on all grades. Sales were made of sheep in lots at $2.50@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@5.00; spring lambs, 4½@6½c ℔ lb.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 67 cars; sales, 210 head; medium, $4.75@5.00; common, $4.00@4.75; stockers, $3.00@3.60.

HOGS—Arrivals, 32 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.60@4.70; Yorkers, $4.20@4.30.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 25 cars; best, $4.50@4.75; medium, $3.50@4.00; common, $3.50@4.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Business was quiet with the commission houses, but jobbing branches were more active to-day. Fine brown cotton, bleached shirtings, and cotton flannels are selling more freely and steady in prices. Prints are in improved demand. Worsted dress fabrics are in brisk request from agents, and many plain makes are closely sold up. Delaines dull, but printed reps continue active. Woolens for men's wear dull, but repellants, flannels, and blankets in steady request. Hosiery in better demand and firm.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Wool is very dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 50@51c; extra, 50@51c; medium, 45@50c; coarse, 43@45c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 43@46c; medium, 43@48c; coarse, 40@45c; combing, washed, 57½@60c; combing, unwashed, 42½c; Canada combing, 60@60½c; fine unwashed, 30@32c; coarse and medium unwashed, 32@33c; tub washed, 50@52½c; Colorado washed, 25@26c; Colorado unwashed, 18@22½c; extra and merino pulled, 38@40c; No 1 and superfine pulled, 38@40c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine, Western, and State, $5.30@5.90; common to good extra, $6.20@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@7.00; white wheat extra, $7.00@7.75; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.85; St. Louis, $6.45@10.75. Rye flour dull and lower at $4.50@5.50. Corn meal more active, but unchanged. Wheat closed dull; receipts, 105,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.32@1.33; Iowa spring, $1.32@1.38; Minnesota, $1.37; No. 2 Chicago, $1.35@1.36; do Milwaukee, $1.40@1.41; winter red Western, $1.42½@1.52; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42; white Western, $1.55. Rye dull and nominal at 85@90c. Barley heavy; Canadian West, $1.65. Malt dull and nominal. Corn opened fairly active and higher, closed with the advance lost; receipts, 78,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59@59½c; sail do, 60c; high mixed and yellow, 61c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; Western mixed new, 48@50c; white, 51@53c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active and firmer; Rio, 19½@22c. Sales of Rio now at Baltimore, 22c gold. Sugar steady; a fair demand at 7½@8½c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude, 5½@5½c; refined, 16c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, $14.50@15.00; prime mess, $16.00. Beef quiet; mess, $8.50@10.00; extra, $10.00@12.00. Beef hams dull and unsettled; common to prime, $18.00@21.00; tierce quiet; prime mess, $16.00@18.00; India mess, $18.00@20.00. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles steady; long clear, 9½@10c; short ribs, 9c; long and short clear for December and January, 7½@7½c. Lard steady; old Western, steam, 8½c; new, 8c.

BUTTER—In fair demand; fair to prime Western tub, 23@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13½@14½c.

WHISKY—Firmer, at 96½@97c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, $1.38½, spot; $1.40@1.40½ seller November; $1.45½ December; No. 1 red, $1.41 cash; No. 2 red, $1.35 cash; $1.38 November; $1.42½ December. Corn dull; high mixed, 47½c seller November; 49c seller December; low mixed, 45c cash. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c. Clover seed, $5.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat neglected. Corn quiet and unsettled; sales 71,000 bu at 49½@50c for No. 2. Oats dull at 44c for small lots. Rye neglected. Barley—No. 3 Chicago offered at $1.23, without buyers.

FREIGHTS—Lower; 12½c for wheat; 11c for corn; 7½c for oats.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; nothing doing. Wheat quiet and steady; choice amber, $1.75; good to prime, $1.60@1.71; common to fair, $1.40@1.55. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 62c. Oats quiet; mixed Western, 48c; white, 49@50c. Rye steady at 80@90c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull and heavy at $15.50@17.50. Bulk shoulders scarce and firm at 7½c; clear rib dull and nominal at 7½c. Bacon shoulders scarce and firm at 8½c; clear rib 9½c. Lard nominal.

BUTTER—Steady; good to choice tub, 25@30; roll do, 25@30c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.11½; No. 2, $1.09½ cash; $1.09 seller November. Oats dull and nominal; No. 1, 34½c; No. 2, 31½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 42c. Rye steady; No. 1, 67½c. Barley dull, but holders unwilling to make concessions; No. 2, $1.23.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; to Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 137,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 155,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.90@7.10. Wheat quiet; at $1.38. Corn, ear 47@48c; shelled 44@46c. Rye quiet at 80@81c. Oats dull at 36@44c. Barley easier, fall $1.25@1.45, spring 98c@$1.35.

PROVISIONS—Dull and irregular. Pork held at $14.00. Lard quiet; steam nominally, 7½@7½c; old and new. Bulk meats, buyers are demanding concessions; shoulders nominal at 6½c; clear rib, sales at 6½c; clear nominal, at 6½c. Bacon only in jobbing demand.

WHISKY—Weak at 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; some sales higher; No. 2 spring $1.02; No. 3 red fall, $1.25; No. 2 do., $1.60. Corn quiet; No. 2, 42½c, on east track; 42½@43c regular. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2, 33@34c in elevator. Barley dull and drooping; No. 3 at $1.05@1.15; No. 2 at $1.25. Rye—No sales.

WHISKY—Nominal at 90c in currency.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.00@14.50. Bulk meats quiet; packed clear rib, 7½c. Bacon easy; cash and order lots of shoulders, 7½@8c; clear rib, 7½@8½c; clear, 7½@8½c. Lard quiet; small lots refined, 8½c.

HOGS—Firmer, at $3.50@3.90.

CATTLE—Quiet, and in fair demand; medium Texan at 2½@3½c; fair to choice native steers, 4@5½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.54; No. 1, $1.48½@1.48½; amber, $1.36. Corn dull and lower at 49c. Oats in good demand at 36c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing was done in grain, and prices are nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; refined standard, car-lots, 15c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn dull at 60c. Barley dull.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—BAGGING—Quiet.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; Mess pork held at $15.00. Bacon lower; shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 8@8½c; clear, 8½@8½c, packed. Hams lower; plain, 11c; sugar-cured, 12c. Bulk meats lower; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8½c, all loose. Lard lower; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Dull at 87@88c.

HOGS—Packers will begin operations shortly, and have now about 800 hogs in pens.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; State, Ohio, and Indiana extra family, $7.50@8.50. Wheat dull; red, $1.46@1.50; amber, $1.63@1.65. Rye, 85@90c. Corn declining; yellow, 62c; mixed Western, 60@61c. Oats dull; white, 49@50c; mixed, 46½@47c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10½c; refined, 16c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED....Oct. 21.

Schr Tempest, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Warren, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Regulator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Racine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Guido, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Big Suamico, lumber.
Schr Florence, Holland, wood.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, coal.
Schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Wollin, Holland, barrels.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr 7th Ohio, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Willie-Santel, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. S. Crosthwaite, Bay City, lumber.
Schr G. Barber, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Peoria, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Carrier, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. H. Hill, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Amoskeag, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, White Lake, lumber.
Schr D. Newhall, Pere Mort, lumber.
Schr Phoenix, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Laurel, Duck Lake, railroad ties.
Scow Venture, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, railroad ties.
Schr Ashtabula, Alaska, railroad ties.
Scow Cousin Mary, Mack Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Christie, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Metropolis, Cleveland, coal.
Barge Pensaukee, Buffalo, coal.
Schr I. G. Jenkins, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr E. E. Hutchinson, Cleveland, coal.
Schr J. S. Richards, Cleveland, coal.
Schr King Lester's, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Elizabeth Jones, Buffalo, coal.
Bark Sunny Side, Erie, coal.
Schr Driver, Carlton, wood.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, lumber.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jo Vilas, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Menominee, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Antares, Grand Haven, lumber.
Scow Restless, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Magic, Two Rivers, lumber.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Frances Berriman, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, coal.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Jamaica, Oswego, coal.
Schr Orphan Boy, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Hippogriff, Erie, coal.
Schr G. Morrison, Fair Haven, coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Tupsey, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Caldwell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr R. C. Crawford, Sheboygan, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber.
Schr John T. Moiff, Oswego, salt.
Schr Blackhawk, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr Two Friends, Kingston, salt.
Schr Flying Mist, Bay City, salt.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Madonna, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Emerald, Collins' Inlet, lumber.
Schr Thomas Gawn, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Skylark, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Onondaga, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Daniel Lyons, Oswego, coal.
Prop California, Montreal, sundries.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Annie Tomine, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED....Oct. 21.

Schr Wawanosh, Kingston, 19,039 bu wheat.
Schr Ella Ellinwood, White Lake, 700 bu oats, 40 brls beef.
Schr Harmony, Manistee, 500 bu oats.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 24 brl oil, and sundries.
Schr G. Shaw, South Haven, 15 brls salt.
Schr R. Barnes, Escanaba, 1,500 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 10 brls beef.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour, 1,618 bags seed, and sundries.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn, 400 brls corn meal.
Schr C. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 1,600 bu corn.
Schr Josephine, Sandusky, 21,000 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Bark T. G. Mason, Buffalo, 40,000 bu corn.
Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Z. Chandler, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Stmr City of Concord, Ogdensburg, 11,543 bu corn, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

There was a better demand for vessels to-day, rates declining ¼c, quotable at 4c for oats, 5½c for corn, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo. The engagements were: To Buffalo—Barges Birkhead and Butler, corn at 5¼c; schrs Wells, Burt, and J. G. Masters, corn at 5¼c; schrs C. H. Hine and Donaldson, corn at 5c (the four latter were taken yesterday afternoon); schrs America and City of Green Bay, wheat at 6c; schr Amoskeag, rye at 6c; schr B. F. Bruce, oats at 4c; schr Mary, oats on owners' account. To East Saginaw—Schr Minnie Irving, corn on private terms. To Ogdensburgh—Prop Concord, corn through. To Oswego—Schr not named, wheat on private terms. Total, 14; capacity equal to 60,000 bu wheat, 203,000 bu corn, 60,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye.

Port of Escanaba.

ESCANABA, Mich., Oct. 21.—Arrivals, 18th—None. Departures—F. Minch, Cleveland, 676.

Arrivals, 19th—Barges S. C. Baldwin, A. L. Potter; schrs David Stewart, Geo. Warmington. Departures—David Stewart, Cleveland, 617; Jane Bell, Detroit, 873, Negaunee, Cleveland, 1,070.

Arrivals, 20th—Schrs A. J. Tilden, Pathfinder; barge J. R. Kitchen. Departures—J. R. Kitchen, Fayette, 673; Geo. Warmington, Cleveland, 880.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Lawrence and City of Toledo; schrs George S. Sloan and H. Weaver.

PASSED UP.—Schrs B. Brown and G. Murray; prop City of Fremont.

WIND—Southwest, and snowing hard.

DETROIT, Oct. 21—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props Potomac and Merchant; schrs Mediator, M. Collins, Gibson.

PASSED DOWN—Props Lowell, Wissmore and consort, Egyptian, Russia, Colorado; schrs C. P. Minch and Pelican.

WIND—Southwest.

Miscellaneous Items.

An immense number of vessels, most of them from the Lower Lakes, arrived in the harbor yesterday. Many of these will go into winter quarters when unloaded, as navigation on the lakes is becoming very dangerous on account of the severe gales prevailing about this time. The lakes have been very rough during the last few days, and many accidents are reported from the Michigan shore. On this side of Lake Michigan the storm has not been as severe as on the other, and therefore the accidents on this side are but few, and those of little importance, as the damage in most cases is broken jibbooms or torn rigging.

The schrs Hippogriff and Josephine collided yesterday afternoon near Wells street bridge. The only damage done was the carrying away of the squaresail yard-booms of the former vessel.

The schr Marion Egan, which had been ashore on Lake Huron, was pulled off and brought into this harbor yesterday, with four steam pumps on board to keep her afloat. She was taken to the dry-dock.

No particulars have yet been received about the sinking of the schr Lizzie Throop at South Haven pier, except that only two of the crew were saved. Mr. Murray, the owner of the vessel, left for South Haven yesterday.

Capt. Coates, of the celebrated clipper-schooner O. R. Johnson, of Saugatuck, is in the city.

Capt. Flack, of the schooner J. Catchpole, reports that last night about 11 o'clock, while off Evanston, on a trip from Manistee, one of his sailors, named John Jackson, fell overboard and was drowned. Owing to a very heavy sea, nothing could be done to save the man. The deceased was a Swede about 40 years of age, and had been on the boat but a few days, and nothing is known of his friends.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. By one who has cured himself. Supplying the means of self-cure, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL, And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM: 197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

BARGAINS IN BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS.

Black Gros Grains at $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75, $1.90, $2.00, and $2.25, much under value.

Black Gros d'Rhines at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00, cheap goods.

Black Drap d'Lyons, $1.50, $1.65, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, $3.00, and $3.25, best value ever offered.

Genuine Lyons Black Cashmere.

Sublime Silks, "Bonnet's," "Guinet's" and other best makes, $3.00, $3.25, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00, and $6.00 per yard, being from 50c to $1.00 per yard lower than market prices.

Handsome Colored Gros Grains, good width and heavy quality, $2.00 per yard, in all the choicest and latest cloth shades.

A few Fancy Silks at great reductions.

Colored Trimming Velvets in the best new shades.

Bargains in Black Trimming Velvets at $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and upwards.

Cloaking Velvets, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, and $7.00.

All-silk Genuine Lyons Cloak Velvets, $10.00, a great bargain.

"GUINET & CO.'S" CELEBRATED BLACK SILKS. FULL LINE NOW OPEN. Prices Guaranteed the Lowest. SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO. 79 and 81 STATE-ST., Bet. Randolph and Washington.

DRY GOODS.

THREE HUNDRED PACKAGES Of Domestic Goods, and One Hundred and Fifty of Prints, desirable styles. Fresh Supplies are also added to the Dress Goods Department, Woolen Department, Shawl and Skirt Department, and Hosiery Department. Special Bargains in Plaid Flannels from Auction. Making our general assortment varied and complete, and corresponding with our growing trade, to which the attention of sharp buyers is called.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY, MADISON AND FRANKLIN-STS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Dutro Brothers is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of D. S. Dutro. The business will be carried on by M. M. Dutro, at the same place, under the style of Dutro Bros.
M. M. DUTRO.
Oct. 2, 1873. D. S. DUTRO.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Cronkhite, Mavor & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent. All liabilities and claims due said firm will be adjusted by us. The business will be continued by our successors, Messrs. Ricketts & Mavor, at old place, corner Kingsbury and Illinois-sts.
CHAS. H. CRONKHITE,
M. MAVOR,
Chicago, Oct. 21, 1873. H. WHITNEY.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED, By a first-class book-keeper and shrewd business man. References unexceptionable. Address H J M, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF WINTER OVERCOATS Is now very large, and the assortment complete. Plain and Fur Beavers, English Kerseys in every shade, English and American Meltons, &c., made in all the LATEST STYLES, including the ULSTER, GLENGARRY, &c.

Our Assortment for Boys & Children Is the largest ever brought to this city. The Full Cape, King William, and other Late Styles, in great variety—all our own manufacture. PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY HOUSE in the city for the same class of goods.

MEN'S & BOYS' UNDERWEAR. A fine display of WOOLENS to make to order.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO., CORNER State and Madison-sts.

POPLINS.

"Pim's" Irish Poplins.

We place upon our counters this week, a line of the above goods at the low price of $1.50 per Yard, Being a less price than the genuine goods have ever been offered for in gold. They include choice shades of scarlet, crimson, maroon, purples, silver gray, green, and pink.

Chas. Gossage & Co. 106, 108, 110 State-st., 60 & 62 Washington-st.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

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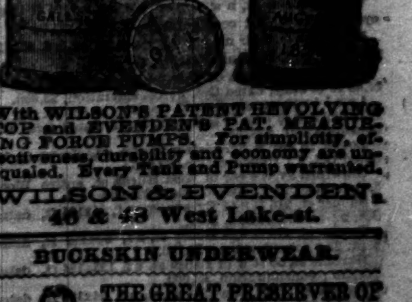

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

New York exchange continues scarce in this market, and, the demand being in excess of the supply, it is causing the movement of considerable currency from here to New York. Some of the banks have been shipping currency for several days. The greenbacks thus shipped are worth $2.50 per $1,000 premium over certified checks. The greenbacks are therefore sold in New York for certified checks on the New York banks, and this furnishes New York exchange, which sells in this market for 50c per $1,000 premium. The margin between the price of greenbacks in New York and the price of exchange here is $3 per $1,000. The cost of sending currency to New York is 80 cents per $1,000. It will, therefore, be seen that in the present state of the market it pays the banks to ship currency from here to New York.

Sales of New York exchange were made between banks to-day at from par to 50 cents per $1,000 premium. Shippers' bills drawn against grain are taken by the banks at ⅛ of 1 per cent discount.

The aggregate deposits in the commercial banks of this city are still, as near as we can learn, from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000 less than they were just previous to the panic. The balances to individual accounts are all small, and to country bank-accounts particularly so. There is no question that this is mainly due yet to the lack of confidence. This lack of confidence, however, is not entirely on the part of the public, but is exhibited in the policy of the banks. When a merchant gets a loan or discount at a bank, the amount of that loan is immediately passed to his credit as a deposit, against which he checks from time to time, as his necessities require. Thus the deposits of a bank are to a large extent the result of its loans, and in proportion to the liberality of the latter, the deposits increase. A short description of this whole process of expanding credits is, that the banks take the paper of their customers and count it among their bills receivable, which are then considered a basis for the bank lending its credit in the further expansion of its loans. There is, of course, a limit to this process, and it is probable that a reasonable limit in this respect may have been exceeded before the panic. But it is also quite certain that the banks and the public have now gone to the other extreme. Reasonable conservatism is a good policy at all times, but it seems that in some banks in this city conservatism has run into narrow-mindedness, and some of them have become so intensely conservative that they do not grant their customers reasonable accommodation, and are of but little more service in facilitating commerce than savings banks or safe depositories. It is, of course, necessary to "go slow" in the expansion of bank credits now, but it will be better for all when a more liberal policy on the part of the strongest banks is pursued.

In the open market money is scarce, and the general rate for first-class paper, either with or without collaterals, is about 1½ per cent per month for short-time loans, say thirty to sixty days. For twelve months' paper the general rate is about 1 per cent per month. There is considerable inquiry for local stocks, but the views of buyers and sellers are so much apart that no transactions are made. Bank stocks could, as a general rule, be bought for considerable reductions on the prices of six weeks ago, because the prospect is that the profits of the banks during the last half of the current year will be very small. The various horse-railway stocks are almost the only exceptions to the rule of lower prices now. The exception arises from the fact that notwithstanding the general depression of other business, the receipts of the horse-railways have even been larger than ever. The dividends of the principal horse-railways of this city will each aggregate over 20 per cent during 1873.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

A good many amateur financiers (there are plenty of them just now) have got it into their heads that if greenbacks were convertible into bonds bearing say 3⅝ or 4 per cent, and reconvertible into greenbacks again at the pleasure of the holder of the bond, it would remedy some of the currency evils now existing, and would make the volume of currency "elastic." We suspect, however, that many of those who are in favor of the convertible bond scheme do not realize that its effect would be to *largely contract the currency* as soon as it went into operation, and that although a portion of this currency would come out again whenever currency became extremely scarce, a large part of the contraction of greenbacks would be *permanent*, and in the present situation of the currency question it would greatly aggravate our troubles. If the Government were now prepared to offer 4 per cent or even 3 per cent bonds, it would be apparent that the Government was offering a premium of 3 per cent for greenbacks to put away into a vault and *lock them up*. After there has been so much outcry against the speculators in New York locking up greenbacks at various times during the last year or two, it seems ridiculous for people to recommend that the Government should do the same thing. Five years ago, we commended the plan of convertible bonds because it was a measure of *currency contraction* in disguise. The currency was redundant then, and, had the plan been adopted then, it would have prevented considerable of the inflation of credit which has since resulted in the recent panic. But the business of the country has grown greatly in the last five years, and it is questionable whether the currency is redundant now or not; at any rate, this is no time to be advocating a measure of currency contraction unless Congress should first repeal the Legal-Tender act (except for existing debts), and by so doing provide the way for specie to come in and take the place of the currency that would be contracted by the conversion of greenbacks into bonds.

A banker of this city, who prepared a memorial to Congress about a year ago on the subject of this convertible bond scheme, thought he did an extremely astute thing when he put in a clause that the aggregate amount of outstanding greenbacks should never exceed $400,000,000. Now, there would never be the least danger that bonds would be converted into greenbacks in excess of the conversions of greenbacks into bonds. The astute banker, like many other amateur financiers, had got it into his head that currency was the only form of loanable capital, when the fact is, that any man who owns a bond is the possessor of capital which can be made collateral for a loan, not of greenbacks, but of bank-credit, which is convertible into one kind of currency, viz: checks and bills of exchange.

The new 5 per cent gold-interest bonds of the United States, and also the currency 6s, are now worth about 99 in gold, while the 5-20s are worth about par in gold. It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that, if the Government should issue a 4 per cent bond into which greenbacks might be converted, it would at least be worth 96 in gold. At this price in gold it would command a premium over greenbacks until the latter had been so contracted that their value would be increased to nearly par in gold. In short, the convertible bond plan would be a means of contracting the currency so as to bring us *nearly to specie payments*, but it would never quite accomplish specie payments, because it will be absolutely necessary to remove the obstruction of the Legal Tender act before specie will remain with us and become the basis of prices.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Oct. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Peoria st, bet Monroe and Adams, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $5,162.

West Madison st, n w cor of Oakley, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $7,000.

McGregor st, near n e cor of Stewart av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,200.

State st, 45 ft south of Thirty-fifth, e f, undivided ½ of 48 ft to alley, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 to 48 (except Lots 23 to 25) in Block 11, in Herding's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $22,500.

Lot 48, in Joy & Frisbie's w ½ of n e ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,500.

Crawford av, s e cor of West Huron st, entire Block 5, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $25,000.

Shober st, 216 ft s of Bryson st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $800.

Fowler st, 275 ft e of Robey st, n f, 50x169 ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $2,700.

Harbine st, 50 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 125x134 ft, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Wesson st, 120½ ft n of Oak st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $2,000.

Michigan av, 49 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25x127¼ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,500.

Garibaldi st, 184½ ft n of Swift-place, w f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $500.

West Jackson st, s e cor of Honore st, Lot 11, with improvements, dated May 8; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 23, in Fees' Block 6, same Addition as the above, dated July 1; consideration, $2,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

L 6 7 and s 25 ft of Lot 6 in Block 13, Ravenswood, dated Aug. 23; consideration, $1,675.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 32 in Rosenmerkel's Block 31, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated [illegible]; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 5 and 6 in [illegible] Lot 9 in Lyman's subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated May 6; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 20, 21 and 22, in Block 7, of Drexel & Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 13 and 14 and s ½ of Lot 15, in Block 69, Hopkin's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Oct. 15; consideration, $8,250.

N ½ of Lot 16, in Block 2, Cleaverville Addition, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $3,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 15, of Hansbrough & Hess's ½ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $750.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,222	7,284	4,012	4,842
Wheat, bu	130,050	138,810	68,710	38,563
Corn, bu	113,180	110,810	17,206	50,141
Oats, bu	86,600	65,870	67,228	19,769
Rye, bu	10,082	6,576	2,030	3,432
Barley, bu	58,830	60,110	24,083	43,215
Grass seed, lbs	35,980	137,200	17,640	6,240
Flax seed, lbs	338,120	222,830	54,000	218,450
Broom-corn, lbs	17,220	61,700	64,000	40,350
Cured meats, lbs	54,980	58,980	158,829	80,800
Beef, brls	420	420	20	505
Pork, brls			881	1,117
Lard, lbs	16,900	7,455	81,450	332,700
Tallow, lbs	26,520	18,620	20,000	
Butter, lbs	104,541	106,310	64,550	22,270
Dressed hogs, No		1		
Live hogs, No	6,960	6,831	6,587	4,984
Cattle, No	3,605	1,853	1,428	301
Sheep, No	210	1,116		
Hides, lbs	60,285	122,290	67,249	98,170
Highwines, brls	144	138	240	153
Wool, lbs	148,518	57,915	52,445	3,390
Potatoes, bu	3,493	16,607	2,510	333
Lumber, m feet	7,291	7,833	1,093	1,798
Shingles, m	3,012	2,550	1,314	2,067
Lath, m	373	699	316	232
Salt, brls	3,300	5,069	1,179	1,718

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 6,007 bu wheat; 2,917 bu corn; 4,264 bu oats; 1,252 bu rye; 1,264 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 322 cars wheat; 225 cars and 10,900 bu corn; 53 cars and 2,500 bu oats; 21 cars rye; 93 cars barley. Total (914 cars), 269,000 bu.

The National Board of Trade commenced its session in this city to-day. A full report of the proceedings will be found in our local columns.

Whether it is more important that the official statement of grain in store in this city should show the amounts actually in the different elevators, or the quantities that *ought* to be there, according to the bookkeeping in the office of the Grain Registrar, is a point which is now being discussed on 'Change. If, for instance, the books of the Registrar show that there should be 10,000 bu of barley, more or less, in a North Side house, while in fact there is not more than 5,000 bu in that building, which amount should appear in the published report? We do not presume to say which, as opinions are divided; but it is fair to state that the Registrar appears to constitute the minority. Attention has also been called to the fact that in last week's statement there was a difference of not far from 300,000 bu corn, as between the books of the Registrar and the statements of the warehousemen. Of course, it should be understood that these differences are almost entirely owing to the fact that the process of official cancellation is behind the process of shipment, so that there is no actual wrong in the case. The principal point at issue, and it is an important one, is whether the official statement should show the amount of grain in store or the total represented by uncanceled receipts.

The leading produce markets were again rather slow to-day, and the principal cereals were weak, while hogs and their products were strong. This contrariness of movement is but a natural concomitant of the time, the packing season being about opening, while the forward movement of grain by water is nearly at a close for this year. The feeling was intensified by the weather, which was quite cold here, and threatened the storm which was noted this morning in several parts of the country, with snow in some sections. There is little incitement to ship grain by water, which may be frozen up before the cargo could arrive at its destination; very few people care to have grain locked up in the canal during the winter. Hence the money is being withdrawn from grain in readiness to aid in the operation of packing. The arrivals of grain yesterday were much in excess of the shipments, and the receipts of to-day were liberal, but there was a moderate shipping movement, in spite of the discouragements of the season; it was partially due to a further decline in lake freights. Our stocks of grain are larger than they ought to be at this season; especially in corn, which it scarcely pays to ship by rail to any but interior points Eastward.

The dry goods market was without a single new feature. The demand, though not particularly urgent, exceeds general expectation, and the market retains its firm, healthy tone, at least for domestic fabrics, which are generally well sold up to production. There was a liberal distribution of staple and fancy groceries, at prices not varying materially from those current yesterday. The feeling in coffees was again unequivocally firm, and a further advance is likely to occur. Sugars also are held with increased firmness, and in fact the general market is sensibly firmer than at the close of last week. Butter sold to a liberal extent to shippers and local customers, at former quotations, though low grades were perhaps a trifle easier, in sympathy with the Eastern market. Sales were chiefly at 15@27c, though small lots of strictly choice yellow readily command 28@30c. Cheese was again quoted quiet and firm. Stocks are small for the season, jobbers refusing to lay in their winter's supplies at the prices now ruling. No change was noted in the coal, bagging, canned goods, and tobacco markets, trade ruling quiet at about former quotations. The hay market continues dull, and quotations were lowered 50c per ton all around. Shippers are doing little or nothing, and, as the offerings are in excess of local requirements, a weak feeling prevails. Hides were quoted dull and easy, with sales at 9@9½c for heavy, and at 10@10½c for light. Leather was in light demand only, and prices of upper, harness, line, and French calf were off a little. In the oil market a fair amount of trading was done at firm and unchanged prices. Paints and colors remain inactive. There was no improvement in the pig-iron market. The demand is of the most limited character, and prices are weak and unsettled, both for imported and for domestic iron. Quotations of Massillon and Tuscarawas were dropped to $48.00. Other descriptions remain nominally unchanged.

Trade at the lumber yards was about equal to that of the preceding days of the week, and is, perhaps, as good as could be expected at the present time. There was no material change in prices. A large fleet of lumber-laden vessels arrived at the docks, probably the largest fleet that will arrive again this season. The market was dull and weak, though several cargoes were sold, and former prices were obtained. There was no noticeably new features to note in connection with the markets for metals, iron, or naval stores. Trade in either department is reasonably fair, and former prices are generally maintained. Metals are easy, and large quantities of iron or nails could doubtless be bought at slight concessions; but nails are in good demand, and there is no accumulation of stocks here or at the factories. Building materials and cooperage remain quiet and unchanged. There were few if any changes in wool, hops, broom-corn, or seeds. The former staple is dull and nominally easier, while the three latter were meeting with a moderate inquiry at the quoted prices. Apples were in continued good demand and firm. Cranberries and grapes were also held firmly. Peaches were almost out of the market. There was a good demand for peachblow potatoes, and they were firmer, while early rose and mixed lots were without material change. Game and fresh poultry were in request and firmer, but old stock was dull. Eggs were stronger.

Highwines were quiet and a shade easier, though not quotably lower. There were free sellers at 90c, but they would not accept less. Sales were limited to 100 brls, in two lots, at 90c per gallon. It was generally expected that New York would be quoted lower, but such was not the case.

Lake freights were moderately active, but again ⅛c lower, shippers only consenting to take hold when carriers consented to modify their demands. Rates by sail were 5¼c on corn, and 6c on wheat to Buffalo, and 4c for oats to do. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 60,000 bu wheat, 250,000 bu corn, 80,000 bu oats, and 16,000 bu rye. The market closed dull, with some offers on the part of owners to arrange to ship corn on their own account, which were not accepted. Several vessels are now stripping for the winter. Their owners say that present rates will not pay the expenses of the round trip to grain ports, and there are no return freights to pay a part of the cost. They say that if rates should advance to the neighborhood of 10c for corn to Buffalo, within a few days, they may again hoist sail, but otherwise will lay up for the winter. It is much to be regretted that a large portion of our lake marine should be paralyzed thus early with plenty of grain here, every bushel of which ought to be moved out before the close of navigation.

Provisions were moderately active, as compared with past quietude, though there was not so much doing as at the same date in former seasons. The advent of cold weather set some of our packers to buying and killing, and the increased demand for hogs caused an advance in prices, which reacted on products for future delivery, making them a shade firmer. But the virtual opening of the packing season at this early date sounded the death-knell of old products, weakening them to a par with new, whereas they have hitherto been held much higher, except old meats, which dropped 1c a few days ago. We note a decline of $1.00 per brl on mess pork of last winter's packing, and of ½c per lb on old lard, while last season's meats were again easier. There was a better demand for new stuff, but it was yet very slow, except for lard, which has recently been taken quite freely, and advanced ⅛c per lb to-day on the more deferred options. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $13.00@13.25; new do, $12.00@12.25; do seller December, $12.37½@12.50; seller January, $12.70@12.75. Lard, cash or seller October, 7⅛@7⅜c; summer do, 7⅛c; Lard, seller November, 7⅛c; seller December, 7¼@7⅜c; do seller January, 7⅝@7½c; do seller February, 7⅞@7⅝c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 8⅛@9c. Dry salted meats at 6⅜@6½c for short ribs; and 6⅝@7c for short clear. Green hams at 6⅞@7¼c, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¼@6½c, boxed; do short clear, 6⅜@6½c; do shoulders, 4⅝@4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛@6⅛c. Bacon is quoted at 7¼c for shoulders; 7⅝c for clear ribs; 8⅛c for short clear; and 12@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.25@9.50; beef hams, $17.50@18.00 for summer, and $19.00@20.00 for winter packed. City tallow, 6⅝@7c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 25 brls mess pork at $14.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.70; 200 tcs lard (new) at 7⅛c; 1,000 tcs do seller December and January at 7⅛c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7⅜c; 20,000 lbs shoulders, summer cured, at 5⅝c; 20 boxes do at 5⅝c; 100 boxes shoulders, seller first ten days in November, at 4⅝c; 100 boxes short ribs, and 100 boxes long clear, same option, at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c.

Flour was rather more active, but easier. The demand for several days past has been chiefly from the local trade, there being but a few direct Eastern orders, while shippers have held aloof. Holders have grown a little more anxious to sell, under increasing receipts, with light shipments, and to-day offered their property quite freely to the local trade and to bakers, who took hold willingly when induced to do so by a shading in prices. The last named fact is especially indicated in the cabalistic p. t. affixed to most of the sales of winters and to some of spring extras. Bran was again easier. Sales were reported of 500 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (fancy Minnesota) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.37½; 200 brls do (Minnesota), 100 brls do, and 100 brls (Wastedo) at $6.25; 100 brls do (Davenport) at $5.50; 300 brls do at $5.00; 100 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do (low) and 100 brls (unsound) at $4.87½; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.25; 50 brls do at $3.25; 150 brls rye at $4.50; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls buckwheat at $9.00. Total, 2,650 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00, on track. The following were nominally the closing prices:

Good to favorite brands white winters	$8.00@ 9.00
Medium to good do	6.00@ 7.00
Good to choice spring	5.25@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00@ 5.50
Low to fair spring	4.00@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.50@ 6.00
Choice to fancy do	6.00@ 8.50
Spring superfines	2.75@ 4.50
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was moderately active, though rather less so than yesterday, and ruled weak during the greater part of the session, averaging 1c per bu lower on options, and fully 1½c lower on cash No. 2 spring, though Liverpool was reported firmer. But the question is, "Firmer than what?" A telegram received here to-day by a shipper, informed him that his wheat (hard No. 2) could not be sold for more than 11s 6d per 100 lbs cash, or 11s 4d for November shipment, the difference being due to rather light arrivals in the past day or two. The shippers held off early so persistently that the greater part of the premium on cash wheat over November deliveries was lost; and then they took hold to a moderate extent on finding that lake freights were easier, though they did not compete for the grain vigorously enough to raise prices. They bought chiefly in specified houses, and most of them only wanted a few car lots to complete cargoes. The great bulk of the November options seem to have been already filled in, which fact accounts for the decline to-day, and there are probably no shorts out for this month, as several lots were offered without finding buyers. Seller November opened at $1.03¼, advanced to $1.03⅜, declined to $1.02⅝, rose to $1.03¼, and closed easier at $1.03¼. Seller December sold at $1.04½@1.05, closing at $1.04¼. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.03½@1.04¼, closing at $1.04; and Northwestern do closed firm at $1.06. Straight No. 1 spring was dull at $1.08@1.08½, and Northwestern do at $1.09@1.10. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.00, and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08½; 1,200 bu do at $1.08; 2,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.09; 4,400 bu do at $1.08½; 18,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04¼; 70,400 bu do at $1.04; 10,400 bu do at $1.03⅞; 38,800 bu do at $1.03¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.03⅝; 51,800 bu do at $1.03½; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06½; 1,200 bu do at $1.04¼; 2,400 bu do at $1.04; 16,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00½; 21,800 bu do at $1.00; 4,800 bu do at 99½c; 5,600 bu do at 99c; 2,000 bu do at 98½c; 400 bu do at 98c; 4,400 bu rejected spring at 94c; 400 bu winter wheat by sample at $1.28, delivered. Total, 270,600 bu.

Corn was rather more active on cash lots, and less active on options; averaging ⅛c lower than yesterday, though Liverpool was quoted firmer, and our receipts were relatively light, while our stock in store is apparently 500,000 bu less than a week ago. There was no particular change in the New York market, but the reported shipments of yesterday were very small, and a good many operators seemed to have settled down to the opinion that prices must weaken under continued accumulations during the winter. Hence some of them tried to sell options for future delivery, but as they soon found that the others were not in the buying mood to-day, as Richard might have said to Buckingham, they withdrew, and the option market was almost lifeless during a considerable part of the session. There was a very fair shipping demand, due to the further reduction in lake freights, which, with the decline in the price of the grain, made a difference of 1c per bu in favor of the shipper, as compared with yesterday. Seller November opened at 38⅛c, declined to 38⅛c, and closed firmer at 38⅜c. Seller December sold at 39½@39⅝c. Regular No. 2 corn, or seller the month, sold at 37½@38c, closing at 37⅝c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2, or high mixed, closed at 38½c; and rejected closed dull at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu high mixed at 38⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 15,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 2,400 bu at 38c; 18,800 bu at No. 2 at 38⅛c; 24,000 bu do at 38⅛c; 3,400 bu do at 38c; 72,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 25,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 31,000 bu do at 37½c; 800 bu rejected 36⅛c; 1,600 bu do at 36⅛c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 400 bu do at 35½c; 6,000 bu No. 2, and 6,000 bu high mixed at 39c, afloat. Total, 222,600 bu.

Oats were rather more active, and very steady, but easier, selling at the inside prices of yesterday, with a moderate inquiry for shipment, the reported easier feeling in New York seeming to make but little difference to our market. No. 2 sold readily at 32c for regular, and at 32⅝c in the Central, where they were wanted for shipment. Seller November sold at 32½@32⅝c, closing at the outside, and seller December sold at 33c. Rejected was dull. We note that white oats could scarcely be sold for any more than the ordinary No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 32⅝c; 33,800 bu do at 32c; 1,800 bu rejected at 28½c; 600 bu do at 28½c; 3,000 bu do at 28c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 33c on track; 2,500 bu do at 33c afloat. Total, 57,900 bu.

Rye was quiet and irregular, there being a discrimination of fully 1c per bu against the receipts in some houses which have only a small lot in store and cannot be readily reached by shippers. There was also a further discrimination in favor of round lots, which could not have been obtained for less than 65c (for No. 2) in favorite houses, while car lots in some locations were scarcely wanted at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 65c; 400 bu do at 64c; and 1,200 bu do at 63c. Total, 2,000 bu. Rejected was nominal at about 60c.

Barley was less active at about the same range as yesterday, but closed rather weak under more liberal offerings, with a slight falling off in the demand. No. 2 opened at $1.33, advanced to $1.35, and closed at $1.32; do seller November sold at $1.35. No. 3 sold at $1.00@1.02, closing at the inside, and do seller November sold at $1.03. Sample lots were weak. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.35; 3,600 bu do at $1.33; 21,200 bu do at $1.32; 2,400 bu do at $1.31½; 5,200 bu No. 3 at $1.02; 7,200 bu do at $1.01½; 5,600 bu do at $1.01; 3,200 bu do at $1.00½; 1,600 bu do at $1.00; 2,000 bu rejected at 80c; 800 bu do at 79c; 6,400 bu do at 78c; 400 bu by sample at $1.39; 400 bu do at $1.21; 1,200 bu do at $1.15; 800 bu do at $1.10; 1,200 bu do at $1.06; 1,200 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04; 400 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at 95c, all on track; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.05, delivered. Total, 63,800 bu.

Several letters have recently been received here in answer to questions relative to the barley prospect, and most of them tell the same story, to the effect that barley is very short all over the West, that there is scarcely enough for seeding purposes in Iowa, that Canada is anxious to buy from the West, and that a large importation will probably be required from Europe to meet the deficiency. Some correspondents even think it probable that barley will touch $2.00 per bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Oct. 18, 1873.	Oct. 11, 1873.	Oct. 19, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red			50
No. 2 red	3,194	3,177	1,507
No. 3 winter	310	1,076	1,729
Rejected winter	279	279	
No. 1 spring	18,912	41,709	79,503
No. 2 spring	151,581	181,121	348,906
No. 3 spring	98,005	62,735	123,328
No. 1 N. W. spring	82,891	50,846	18,229
No. 2 N. W. spring	204,941	193,704	11,958
Rejected spring	32,159	25,807	66,897
No grade spring			1,590
Total	592,272	560,454	653,600
CORN.			
White	3,270	4,680	3,551
Yellow	23,879	24,424	13,310
No. 1	71,730	73,399	206,714
High mixed	576,930	576,783	
No. 2	2,092,272	2,603,992	2,489,754
Rejected	98,700	105,886	8,647
No. 2 kiln dried	339	339	1,496
Rejected kiln dried			1,084
No grade	2,412	3,557	
Total	2,871,032	3,393,260	2,723,556
OATS.			
No. 1	3,023	3,028	7,550
No. 2 white	50,139	43,159	
No. 2	317,710	362,538	611,472
Rejected	66,307	68,275	103,312
No grade	4,086	3,416	1,516
Total	442,165	479,416	723,859
RYE.			
No. 1	1,240	1,228	4,559
No. 2	91,176	78,067	159,188
Rejected	635	2,380	12,572
No grade	100	100	
Total	93,151	80,775	176,319
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	
No. 2	217,062	210,250	229,015
No. 3	176,118	146,631	177,050
Rejected	48,682	35,556	69,334
No grade			1,238
Total	442,318	393,893	471,337

Total of all kinds, 4,440,938 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 31,818 bu wheat; 12,376 bu rye; 48,425 bu barley; and a decrease of 522,228 bu corn, and 37,251 bu oats. Total decrease, 466,860 bu.

The *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Oct. 14, 1873, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	284	[illegible]	1,621,084	1,682,507	114,850
London	18	[illegible]			21,201
Glasgow	33	[illegible]	336,661	32,900	130,966
Bremen		[illegible]	5,600		
Antwerp		[illegible]			
Hamburg		[illegible]	120,000	46,000	
Bristol		[illegible]	31,000	102,000	55,141
Marseilles		[illegible]			[illegible]
Dantzig		[illegible]			
Stettin		[illegible]	12,000		232,348
Copenhagen		[illegible]			
West Indies	1,230	[illegible]	160,097	10,171	11,029
B. N. A. Col.	[illegible]	[illegible]			1,400
B. Guiana	116	20,000	4,236		37,005
Venezuela		40,065	4,830		
Brazil		51,880			
C. America	50	3,233			1,445
N. Grenada	51	103,165			5,250
China					160
Total	2,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	1,879,914	1,650,673
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Sept. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week Sept. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W'k Oct. 15, '72	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And butter, 46,971 lbs; grease, 78,000 lbs.

And from Nov. 1 to Oct. 14, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	168,366	130,366	150,181
Beef, brls and tcs	65,237	96,922	134,891
Lard, lbs	179,472,382	166,298,261	93,898,031
Bacon, lbs	296,171,735	199,688,994	67,931,094
Butter, lbs	3,762,915	4,968,786	6,231,270
Cheese, lbs	84,532,097	65,676,781	70,653,309
Tallow, lbs	64,649,317	56,896,910	32,164,272

The foreign exports of the hog product from ports of New York and other undermentioned places, from Nov. 1, 1872, to Oct. 14, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to Oct. 14, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and shoulders, lbs.
New York	168,366	179,472,382	296,171,735
Boston	49,936	20,851,154	97,187,125
Portland	8,550	4,688,191	8,263,467
Philadelphia	9,823	2,323,494	6,158,203
Baltimore	14,795	11,201,956	9,780,487
New Orleans	1,128	2,870,910	250,000
Montreal, 19 weeks	2,100	2,736,670	5,399,300
Total, Nov. 1, '72, to Oct. 14, '73	255,048	224,144,887	423,060,317
Total, all U. S. pts, Nov. 1, 1871, to Oct. 14, 1872	268,346	196,539,836	258,726,254
Increase		27,604,955	164,334,063
Decrease	13,298		

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

OCT. 21.—LONDON—Cargoes of wheat off coast firmly held. Cargoes of corn off coast slightly better. Arrivals of wheat and corn small. LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; corn, 31s 9d; lard, 41s 6d. LONDON—Lard, 43s.

LATEST.

Wheat was moderately active in the afternoon, declining ⅛c, closing at $1.03⅜ seller the month, and selling at $1.03 down to $1.02⅞ seller November, closing at the latter price. Corn was quiet until towards the close, when there was more doing. It closed ⅜c lower than on 'Change; selling at 38@38⅛c for November, closing at 38@38⅛c. Other grain, provisions, and lake freights were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

ALCOHOL—We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.80@1.85.

BROOM-CORN—The first few days of the week under review were quiet ones in the broom-corn trade, but business is now brightening up. Orders from manufacturers are beginning to come forward, and there is a better feeling generally. Very little new corn has come to this market, but a considerable quantity has been sold by the growers and manufacturers. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 8@9c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stock brush, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BAGGING—Quiet still prevails in this market, and prices remain steady and uniform. Stocks are now in good shape, and orders are being promptly filled at the following quotations: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow, A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American, 33½c; Amoskeag A, 33½c; Otter Creek, 35½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18½@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—Strictly hand-picked beans are scarce and firm. Orders are not yet very numerous, but, at the same time, parties report that they are unable to fill them promptly, owing to the meagre supply. Navies have been sold at $2.25, but they are exceptionally choice. There is a fair demand for peas, and the offerings are liberal: Prime to hand-picked navies, $2.60@2.65; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.40@1.45 per bu; yellow do, $1.25.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The general market is quiet, especially for brick, but there is a fair movement in lime, cements, etc., and the first-named article is held by many dealers at 90c, owing to the diminished supply; cements are steady at $2.00 per brl. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manitus and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@35.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The past week has developed no new features deserving special comment. Steadily fair activity has characterized the demand for good to choice qualities, and though the receipts of such have materially increased, there is no considerable accumulation, and the market retains its firm tone. A liberal amount of trading in common and medium grades was also witnessed, shippers operating with more or less freedom from day to day, but under liberal supplies a somewhat easier feeling was evinced by holders, and the market is really about 1c lower than on the date of our last review. The New York *Commercial Review* of Oct. 17 says:

"The market has some features of heaviness, but without important change in quotations. The dairymen in some of the principal counties are beginning to seek a market without finding buyers above the range of prices in this market, less freight and commission; and should the market continue as well supplied as at present, with a quiet trade, the prospect is that dairymen will accept present prices very generally. Fresh made is still the most salable, both Western and State. Welsh remains the same. Medium Western is dull, and offered at inside quotations, but is still above an export demand. The English markets are steady, and being supplied by Canadian."

We quote: Choice yellow, 28@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c.

CANNED GOODS—In comparison with the previous week the volume of sales in this department shows a respectable increase, orders being more numerous and generally larger in the amounts called for, but there is still a lack of activity, and the upward movement of prices, which for some time past, has seemed imminent, is still delayed. Stocks are moderate, and are held with very decided firmness. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$ 2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and egg, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb, new	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.15
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb, new	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	3.00@ 3.25
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.50@ 2.75
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.35@ 1.50
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 3.30
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	4.00@ 4.50

CHEESE—Since our last weekly review, the situation of this market has not changed in any essential particular. There is still a noticeable absence of that activity usually prevalent at this season of the year, buyers, almost without exception, restricting their orders to such amounts as are deemed necessary to meet the immediate requirements of their trade, the opinion being pretty generally entertained that it will be impossible to sustain the relatively high prices now prevalent. Factory men, however, seem confident, and are promptly refusing lower bids. The exports from New York since Jan. 1 have been 78,400,000 lbs, against 59,700,000 lbs to same date last year. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13½@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 11@13c; lower grades, 6@10c.

COAL—Prices range substantially the same as for the last fortnight or more, where they are held with firmness, so far at least as prime qualities are concerned. We continue to quote: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Cannel, $10.00; Lick Run, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50@9.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Minonk, $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour and whisky barrels have met with a moderate inquiry and are steady. There is some prospect of an improvement in the demand for pork barrels and tierces. Packers have already commenced work, though it is thought that they are amply supplied with cooperage for the present. We repeat: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.45; whisky barrels, $2.00@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.60@1.75; flour barrels, 48@75c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@26.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—The receipts have been fair and about equal to the requirements of the trade, which is chiefly on local account, though there has been some inquiry from shippers. Prices range from 19@20c, and are now strong at 20@21c.

FEATHERS—The jobbing demand is improving, and the dealers are taking prime feathers quite freely, though the offerings have by no means been large. Prices are lower than last week. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers, 70@71c; jobbing price, 78@82½c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Since our last weekly review a further slight reduction in prices of whitefish has taken place, the easier feeling being attributed to the increasing receipts and to the absence of anything more than a limited demand. All saltwater descriptions remain firm, but they too are meeting with only a light demand. Box herring are reported in light supply, and prices have advanced a trifle. We now quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½-brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 32@35c; box herring scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A weak feeling has prevailed in this market—the weakness extending to domestic as well as imported fruits. Prunes, owing to the partial failure of this year's crop, are expected to rule firm, but raisins, figs, currants, cherries, peaches and apples are unsettled, and are quotably lower than a week ago. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 11@12c; figs, in boxes, new, 18@19c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 14@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.00@3.05; raisins, layers, old, $2.60@2.75; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.40@3.50; raisins, Valencia, new, 13½@14c; Zante currants, new, 7¼@7¾c; old do, 6c; citron, 38@40c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 10½@10¾c; Michigan quarters, 8¾@9¾c; Western do, 7¾@8¾c; Southern do, 6¾@7¾c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 9½@10½c; do mixed, 7¾@8c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 30@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9¾@9½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6⅛@7⅛c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GROCERIES—While there has been no special activity in any department of the grocery market during the past week, there was undoubtedly a larger distribution, both of staple and side-goods, than for last week or the previous one, and the general market seems to be in a firmer, healthier condition. The depression that characterized the coffee market has entirely disappeared, and prices are now on an advancing scale, Rio's, Costa Rica, and Maracaibo being marked up a ½c yesterday. At the East an advance of ½c has been established, and a further upward movement here is daily looked for. Sugars are more active, and the downward tendency of prices has been checked. Some predict an early advance both in raw and refined grades. Other articles in the list rule comparatively steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35c; O. G. Java, 30½@31½c; Java, No. 2, 29½@29c; fancy Rio, 26½@26½c; choice do, 26@26½c; prime Rio, 25½@26½c; good do, 24½@25c; common do, 23½@24½c; roasting do, 23@23½c; Singapore Java, 28@28½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 26½@26½c; do, prime, 25½@26c; Maracaibo, 25½@26½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@9¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@13c; crushed and powdered, 11½@12c; granulated, 11½@12c; A standard, 10¾@11c; do, No. 2, 10¾@10¾c; B, 10¼@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10¼@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 10@10½c; choice brown, 9¾@10c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; common do, 8@8½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8¾@8¾c; common, 7¾@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@9¾c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 5@5½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 5½@6c; Champaign, 5½@5¾c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9¼@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 5@7c; common, 5@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples and cranberries have met with a fair shipping demand during the week, and both fruits are firm. Lemons are meeting with the average demand at this season, and choice fruit is scarce and steady. Peaches are nearly out of the market. Grapes were a shade stronger. Pears were plenty. We repeat: Lemons, $10.00@11.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $9.00@10.00; oranges, $10.00 per brl; California pears, $4.00@4.50 per case; do plums, 20 lbs, $3.00@3.00. Common to choice apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl; do in car lots, $2.75@3.25. Pears, 75@90c per box or basket. Peaches, good to choice, per basket, 50c@$1.25. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $3.25@3.50; Concords, in baskets, 80c; Delaware do, 90c@$1.00 per basket; Catawba do, $1.00. Cultivated cranberries (Cary's and Sackett's), $15.00 per brl; cultivated do, $12.00@14.00; Cape Cod do, $13.00 per brl; wild do, $11.00@12.00. Quinces, $1.00@1.25 per basket.

HOPS—A decline has taken place since our last weekly review, due chiefly to the arrival of Bavarians as well as to the tightness of money. There is a moderate demand, consumers buying from hand to mouth only. We quote: Western at 40@45c; New York State at 60c; Bavarians at 40c.

HAY—This market remains unchanged in its general features. There is still an absence of any considerable outside demand, while the purchases of local consumers are mainly restricted to supplying immediate necessities. The receipts, however, have not been large, and holders have managed to prevent any very material reduction, 50c covering the decline per ton. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00@14.50; do, No. 2, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $11.00@11.50; prairie, upland, $9.50@10.00; do, midland, $8.50@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50 according to distance.

HIDES—Under the increased receipts of the past few days, and in sympathy with a slight decline at the East, an easier feeling has been developed in this market, and there were free sellers to-day at a good ½c reduction from the prices current on the date of our last weekly review. It is now extremely difficult to obtain over 9c for heavy, and 10c for light green cured, though selected lots do still sell at a higher figure. Stocks are liberal and are accumulating. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10@10½c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 14½@15c; veal kip, 12c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 20@21c; dry salted, 11c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Business is fair, that is, there is considerable doing in the way of filling small orders. Prices for iron and steel do not appear to be much affected by the panic, simply because they have been declining all the season, and had about reached the hard-pan previous to the financial outbreak. Norway goods are scarce and very firm. No change in prices was reported:

Iron	3 6-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6⅛	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	18 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½ @22c	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅜ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Business in this department continues slack, for neither local nor interior buyers seeming inclined to anticipate wants, but rather confining their purchases to meeting immediate requirements. The effect upon prices, of the continued dullness, has been to weaken them, and there is no line of goods that may not now be bought at a concession from the prices prevalent a month ago. It will be seen that the quotations of harness, line, and upper have been lowered 1c, while Jodot and Lemoine calf skins are "off" $5.00 per doz. Following is our revised list:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	40@ 42
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24@ 26
Country upper	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 33

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.25
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department has been moderate during the week. Buyers are generally confining their purchases to small amounts to keep their stocks in good shape. The market is rather easy, and a decline in several articles has occurred. Tin-plate is quoted 50c lower, pig-tin 2c, and copper bottoms and wire are also off. It is thought that prices will gradually work lower, though Russia iron is to be excepted, being scarce and very firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; do, 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 8¾c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Are in good demand and tolerably steady at the given rates. A manufacturer states that there has been no let-up in the demand for nails, notwithstanding the panic, and stocks everywhere are light. Some dealers allow 12½c for car-lots: 10@60d, per keg, $4.62½; 8d do, $4.87½; do, 6d $5.12½; 4d and 5d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.12½; 3d do, fine, $7.62½; 2d do, $7.62½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is fair for the season, and former prices are maintained, as follows: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Under this head there are no new features to note. So far as the leading oils are concerned there is a steadily good demand, and former quotations are fully sustained. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 80c; do, current make, 75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue dull, without material change in values. We still quote as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermillion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermillion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00

PUTTY.

In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4c

PIG-IRON—The pig-iron market shows little or no improvement in any of its features. The demand continues extremely light, and prices are still unsettled and weak. We note a decline in Massillon and Tuscarawas, and quote as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $52.00; do, No. 2, $50.00; do, No. 3, $46.00; do, No. 4, $50.00; do, No. 5, $52.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $52.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—There has been a good local and shipping demand for choice varieties of peachblows and early rose. Early in the week sales of the former were made at 85@90c, and of the latter at 75@80c in carlots; but the receipts increasing. Prices declined to 75@80c, and 70c for peachblows and early rose. To-day peachblows were a trifle firmer, sales being made at 85@90c, delivered; early rose at 71@73c, delivered. Sales include 2 cars extra peachblows at 90c; 2 cars at 85c; 1 car early rose at 73c; 1 car at 71c, all delivered.

POULTRY—The market has been flooded with chickens during the past week, and though buyers had everything their own way, receivers found it next to impossible to dispose of their consignments, and many chickens died in their coops before they could be sold. Turkeys, ducks, and geese have fared a little better, though the supply has been more than ample. Game has also been plentiful and lower, though it is doing better now. Choice fresh poultry was also firmer to-day. We quote: Old or mixed chickens, $2.25@3.00; spring do, $1.25@2.50; ducks, $3.00; geese, $9.00@11.00; turkeys, 8@12c; prairie chickens, $2.75@3.00; partridges, $4.50; quail, $1.75@2.00; mallard ducks, $2.50@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.00@1.50; snipe, $1.25; venison saddles, long cut, 15c; hams, 15@16c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed has met with a tolerably fair order demand, and as the offerings of choice were moderate, a slight advance has occurred. Prices range from $2.40@2.75 for fair to choice seed. Clover was quiet and steady at $5.50. Flax has been in good request, and steady at $1.75@1.80, though lower at the moment, and quoted at $1.70@1.75. Sales to-day embrace: 100 bags strictly prime timothy seed at $2.75; 1 car do at $2.70; 265 bags at $2.65; 100 bags good do $2.60; 28 bags at $2.62½; 29 bags fair at $2.55; 15 bags at $2.40; 1 car flax at $1.75; 1 car and 200 bags do at $1.70.

TEAS—The weakness noticeable on the date of our last weekly review, in the market for green teas, has continued a feature of the market, and in all grades below choice there has been a decline of fully 3c per lb. Japans, under a continued good demand and moderate stocks, have held their own tolerably well, and may be considered steady. Following are the prices now current: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 85c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Continues in steady, moderate request, at nominally unchanged prices. Stocks are ample, and there are free sellers at the subjoined quotations:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@90c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 30@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—Remains quiet as previously quoted: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—This market has been almost entirely neglected during the week. A few small orders from Eastern and Western mills have been placed, but aside from this there has been no trade. Stocks are light and held by a few. Prices are nominally lower and would doubtless be shaded some for cash. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	48@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@45c
Common dingy	30@42c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	44@45c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, dingy	34@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@25c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were unchanged. Following are the rates to the leading Eastern points:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 100 brls and upward.	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	60	$1.20	60	70
New York	55	1.10	55	65
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, and Baltimore	50	1.00	50	60
Wilmington, Del	50	1.00	50	60
Washington, D. C	50	1.00	50	60
Alexandria, Va	60	1.20		
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	36	80	36	35
Wheeling	36	80	35	40
Cleveland	22½	45	22½	27
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O	30	60	30	35
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	39	78	39	42½
Norfolk, Va	58	1.15		
Wilmington, N. C	75	1.35		
Charleston	77	1.54		
Petersburgh and Richmond	65	1.30		

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,605	6,960	210
Tuesday	3,800	11,000	2,200
Total	7,405	17,960	2,400
Same time last week	6,835	24,204	1,424
Week before last	5,760	23,833	1,807

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,428	6,587	

CATTLE—The activity and firmness noticeable yesterday, were not features of the market to-day. The effect of the slight improvement in the condition of some of the Eastern markets was more than off-set by the gloomy character of New York advices, and whatever advances may have been gained yesterday, has been lost. Buyers, though out in fair numbers, were seemingly indifferent; so much so, in fact, that the total of their purchases scarcely reached 1,[illegible] less than one-fourth of the stock offered for sale. Of this number, shippers took about 800, the remainder being divided between feeders, local butchers, and packers. The extreme range of prices was $1.[illegible] but the ruling rates were $4.25@5.50 for common to choice shipping beeves; $2.75@3.50 for stockers, and $2.20@3.50 for butchers' cattle, including common to good Texans, and inferior to common natives. As to the quality of the offerings, there was, in comparison with last week, some improvement, but the average after all was poor, the major portion consisting of half-fattened natives and thin Texas for which there was no demand at over $3[illegible]@4.00.

Among the arrivals of Saturday last was a bunch of Cherokee steers, the average weight of which was 1,[illegible] lbs. Probably their equal has never been seen in this market, and the Robson Brothers, of Illinois, to whom is due the credit of bringing them to so high a degree of excellence, may well feel proud of their achievement. They were brought—as indeed are the bulk of the fine cattle that find their way to this market—by [illegible] Waixel, at a higher figure than was ever previously paid here for "Cherokees." The fact that he was offered a handsome bonus for his bargain, proves that the price paid was not an extravagant one. The market closed dull and weak at the prices given below:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.[illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,450 lbs	5.25@5.[illegible]
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.[illegible]
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.[illegible]
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.[illegible]
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.[illegible]
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.[illegible]
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.[illegible]

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
101	Texas cattle (for packing)	1,110	$2.37½
59	Texas cattle	984	2.60
42	Texas cattle	935	2.80
32	good steers	1,189	4.[illegible]
36	stock steers	1,134	3.75
30	choice steers	1,370	5.75
17	choice steers	1,332	[illegible]
17	extra steers	1,304	[illegible]
32	extra steers	1,337	[illegible]
106	Texas cattle	974	2.[illegible]
57	Texas cattle	1,020	2.[illegible]
71	Texas cattle	982	2.[illegible]
164	Missouri steers	1,180	4.75
23	Texas cattle	755	[illegible]
47	Texas cattle	715	2.[illegible]
17	good steers	1,318	[illegible]
64	Texas steers	1,097	[illegible]
46	good steers	1,220	[illegible]
26	stockers	1,038	3.75
41	Texas steers	932	3.25
17	good steers	1,152	[illegible]
64	choice steers	1,359	[illegible]
16	good steers	1,185	4.70
69	Texas cattle (for packing)	1,081	2.3[illegible]
67	good steers	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
64	choice steers	1,391	5.75
34	choice steers	1,305	[illegible]
18	good steers	1,221	4.75
35	good steers	1,217	4.[illegible]

HOGS—During the opening hours of the day there was quite a lively demand, and as the arrivals were somewhat smaller than had generally been anticipated, a firm feeling obtained, and prices crept up another notch—going to $4.00@4.60 for common coarse heavy to extra light. These prices were considered too high by packers, and accordingly that interest withdrew from the market. This left shippers masters of the field, and they took advantage of the situation, forcing prices back to within 5@10c of the closing quotations of yesterday, or to $3.90@4.50. During the afternoon comparatively little trading was done, the prospect of large receipts and lower prices tomorrow leading buyers to defer purchases. Most of the day's business was transacted at $4.00@4.15 for heavy, and at $4.35@4.50 for light. Many were left over unsold, and the market closed dull and weak at $3.90@4.10 for heavy, and at $4.25@4.50 for light. Following are some of the reported transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
42	367	$4.20	55	199	$4.60	135	204	$4.[illegible]
29	208	4.50	[illegible]	184	4.40	66	199	4.[illegible]
40	370	4.20	45	267	4.15	65	219	4.[illegible]
47	285	4.00	43	283	4.10	40	237	4.[illegible]
65	332	4.00	53	291	4.15	128	167	4.[illegible]
44	294	4.00	53	183	4.60	24	206	[illegible]
151	276	4.05	44	264	4.25	40	403	4.15
135	342	4.05	70	235	4.15	72	203	4.[illegible]
33	277	4.00	102	221	4.45	47	247	4.[illegible]
37	208	4.40	56	211	4.45	57	289	4.[illegible]
52	289	4.20	121	275	4.10	42	297	4.[illegible]
53	259	4.30	44	273	4.25	71	236	4.[illegible]
56	262	4.12½	38	213	4.50	79	219	4.[illegible]
56	281	4.10	159	218	4.55	44	209	4.[illegible]
55	205	4.45	57	225	4.25	39	194	4.[illegible]
118	238	4.40	58	179	4.50			

SHEEP—In this branch of the market the changes were unimportant. A fair local demand for fair to choice mutton qualities existed, under which the market ruled firm and steady at $2.75@3.25 for poor to medium, and at $3.75@4.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the past week and since Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with the corresponding period last year, ending Oct. 18:

RECEIPTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.
Lumber, m	44,111	960,452	1,051,[illegible]
Shingles, m	17,430	432,136	462,[illegible]
Lath, m	3,190	75,796	105,[illegible]

SHIPMENTS.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	Same time 1872.
Lumber, m	13,938	476,619	372,[illegible]
Shingles, m	12,911	346,273	3[illegible]
Lath, m	1,897	47,600	41,[illegible]

There has been no decided improvement in the condition of the wholesale lumber market during the past six days. The receipts at the docks during the week have not been very large, though sufficient to keep a respectably large number of cargoes awaiting sale, and some of these cargoes have been lying at the docks for a week or more. Country dealers have been the principal purchasers, the local demand being moderate. Probably six or eight cargoes have been sold each day, but, as the arrivals usually equaled them, the supply diminished slowly. Yesterday, however, there were more countrymen present, and nearly 15 cargoes were sold, which served to reduce the offerings about one-half. But to-day a fleet of about 50 vessels with lumber cargoes arrived at the docks; perhaps half a dozen cargoes were sold during the day. It is probable that there will not be another fleet of lumber as large as the present one in port again this season. Several of the vessels which arrived to-day are making preparations to go into winter quarters. However, the receipts will doubtless be liberal, as manufacturers are anxious to realize. The city trade are buying sparingly, and stocks at many of the yards are light. There is, it is said, a desire to stock up for the winter, but the scarcity of money prevents dealers from operating freely. Rives stuff sold to-day at $8.00@[illegible] and boards and strips are quoted at $[illegible]; shingles at $[illegible], and lath are scarce and very firm at $2.00. We quote: Fair to choice mill-run boards and strips, $13.00@16.00; good strips and boards, $11.00@13.00; common to medium do, $[illegible]; joists and scantling, $8.00@8.50; shingles, $[illegible]; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Ludington, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.[illegible]; Menominee, $2.25@2.50; Oconto, $2.65@3.00; White Lake, $2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The local trade is quiet, but there is considerable inquiry from the interior, and trade, on the whole, is probably equal to expectations. There is some disposition to shade prices a little, but this is not general; in fact, most parties are rather strong in their views, as it seems evident that stocks for the winter will be light. Shingles on track are easier, owing to the increased supply, buyers are holding off. Lath remain firm. Hardwood was unchanged. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, thick	42.00 @[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	34.00 @[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00 @[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00 @[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	13.00 @[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, square	14.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	17.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	[illegible]
A or Star	[illegible]
Shingles on track	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $[illegible].

Oak—Clear, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible]; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $12.00@15.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $12.00@[illegible]; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible].

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $[illegible]; cull, $15.00@20.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $[illegible]@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.[illegible]; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $[illegible]; Florida red cedar, 25c per ft; mahogany, [illegible]; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 30@35c; white holly, [illegible].

MEDICAL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name of a [illegible] with [illegible] Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. For Children and Adults it is an excellent [illegible]. Hundreds of [illegible] have used it [illegible] love them, others don't. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Big Detroit Enterprise Stopped for Want of Funds.

Decrease of Railroad Earnings—Iron and Lumber Shipments—A Projected Southern Narrow Gauge Railroad.

The distrust in which railroad securities are held is likely to check the construction of the Marquette & Mackinaw Railroad. It was projected to run from Marquette to Mackinaw, and there connect with the northern extension of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw and Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroads. Detroit was jealous of Chicago, because the trade of the Upper Peninsula sought our market. To divert this business into Michigan, the Marquette & Mackinaw Road was projected. Mr. Joy's speech before the Legislature last winter, secured the passage of an act granting ten sections of land per mile to any company that should put the road in operation before Dec. 31, 1874. Land, however, in uninhabited northern latitudes is not in present demand, and, as the Company has no other capital, the enterprise seems destined to lag. The preliminary surveys have just been made. For a distance of forty miles east from Marquette an old route is followed, which gives comparatively easy grades. Near Munising the only heavy work would be encountered. So favorable are the reports of the engineers, that it is estimated the line would not cost more than $18,000 per mile. Upon this very low estimate, the entire road could be built for $2,500,000. The records of railroad construction, however, show that engineers' estimates are not reliable indicatives of the actual cost. It would be extremely difficult to point to any railroad in the Northwest that has been built for less actual cost than $25,000 per mile, and, in a new country, where the expense of securing supplies and labor is correspondingly enhanced, the cost would be pretty sure to exceed the average. Another drawback to the enterprise is the uncertainty of the Lansing & Grand Rapids Roads advancing their portion of the way, so that Detroit might as well contentedly allow Chicago to have the benefit of this valuable trade for some considerable time to come. The company which has undertaken to construct the line is composed of residents of Marquette, who are dependent upon the East for the capital necessary to push through their enterprise.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The statement has been frequently made of late that the earnings of the railroad companies have not fallen off in consequence of the financial stringency. These reports emanate from individuals who never saw the inside of a railroad treasurer's office. Although the effects of the panic were not nearly so great as anticipated, they did cut down the earnings on every Chicago road several thousand dollars daily. In contemplating the stupendous figures shown by the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Companies for September,—the former earning over $1,500,000, and the latter $1,100,000,—it is forgotten that these Companies have about completed their multiform system, and are now each operating several hundred miles of road more than during the corresponding month of 1872. October will not exhibit such gratifying results. Yet this is usually the heaviest freight month in the year. The first week showed a comparative decrease on all the Western railroads. This result is rendered more serious by the present inability of the companies to secure funds in any other way. Large earnings are the only means of enabling the roads to escape from their embarrassments. They have ceased to hope for foreign aid.

Some of the St. Louis roads have not yet paid their employes for July services, and few, if any, have yet made any disbursements on September account. This is a phase of "back pay" which is particularly disagreeable to all parties concerned. None of the Chicago roads are in so pitiable a plight; but, with the exception of the Rock Island, all of them are badly strained to meet their obligations.

During the past few days business has considerably improved. Some of the roads have now all the freight they can handle; still, the prospect of October being the best month of the year is not altogether flattering.

IRON AND LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Although the iron ore shipments from the Lake Superior ports have this year exceeded those of last year nearly 300,000 tons, the mine owners have found it necessary to inaugurate a general reduction in the wages of miners and laborers, commencing on Nov. 1. Several of the mines have already largely reduced their forces, and the indications are that fully one-third of the laboring men of the Peninsula will be out of employment this winter. The lumbermen in the Menomonee district have also cut down their working expenses, averaging a reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of the lumberers. The railroads running through this region have reduced their employes correspondingly. The universality of the reductions has overspread with ... what a few weeks ago was one of the busiest sections of the country. Up to last week the shipments of iron ore and pig iron were, for the current year, from Marquette 5[illegible] tons, and from Escanaba 455,620 tons.

A NARROW-GAUGE CONVENTION.

A convention was held at Warm Springs, N. C., on Sept. 30, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of building a narrow-gauge railway from Lake Erie southward via Columbus and Portsmouth, Ohio, to Port Royal Harbor, on the Atlantic Coast. The Convention was made up of representative men from Ohio, Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina. Judge H. A. Towne, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was elected President, and Maj. Thomas B. Russell, of Pickens, S. C., and Mr. John E. Helms, of Morristown, Tennessee, Secretaries. A committee, consisting of a large number of prominent gentlemen, was appointed to prepare and publish an address, setting forth the merits and advantages of a great North and South line of narrow-gauge railway from Port Royal Harbor to Lake Erie, passing by the best and most direct route, through the western parts of the States of South and North Carolina, East Tennessee, Southwest Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, crossing the Ohio River at or near Portsmouth, thence up the Scotia Valley to Columbus, and thence to the best and most accessible harbor on Lake Erie; and it was resolved that O. G. Vanderhoof and C. D. Dandridge, civil engineers, report especially upon the advantages of a narrow-gauge railway for the contemplated route. The Secretaries were authorized to publish the proceedings of the Convention in newspapers friendly to this improvement. A committee was appointed to arrange for another Convention, to be held at Portsmouth or such other point as it may fix upon in furtherance of this enterprise.

BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING.

The Board of Education met in their rooms, No. 86 LaSalle street, at 7:30 yesterday evening, President King in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Calkins, Miss Lucy A. Williams was appointed first-assistant teacher of the Mosely School, in the place of Miss Louisa M. Purcky, who has resigned that position.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported bills amounting to $900 for roofing and glazing, which were referred, at that Committee's request, to the Finance and Auditory Committee, with instructions to pay if found correct.

Requisite alterations and improvements in the basement of the Jones School were referred to the Committee.

The bid of Edward Hogden for $2,500 for masonry work on the Third Avenue School, was presented by the Building Committee and referred to the Finance Committee. The same Committee was authorized to contract for water pipes for use of the Rolling Mill School, and the Harrison street near Western Avenue School.

Miss Lillian Talbette and Mr. Hiram A. Tucker, of Milwaukee, were admitted to the High School.

Contracts for seats, tables, and desks for the Harrison Street and Rolling Mills Schools were awarded as follows: Desks and tables to Edward Miller, and seats to the Sterling School Furniture Co.

Partial certificates were granted to Ellen McCafferty, Julia H. Shaw, Fanny Day, Augusta D. Downs, Belle Dauphiny, Lizzie J. Dunn, Grace M. Banks, J. Grace Windgrave.

The Board then adjourned.

Music and Money.

The gift concert of the Public Library of Kentucky are authorized by special act of the Legislature and are given under the management of ex-Gov. Bramlette, of that State. For full particulars see advertisement in Tribune next Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS NEAR SOUTH PARK, being the corners of Indiana, Prairie, and Calumet-avs. and Fifty-third-st. These lots are on the highest ground adjacent to the park, and are for the most part covered with a fine growth of timber, the handsomest natural grove south of the city. Five years' time, at 7 per cent interest, will be given upon part of the purchase money, on either of the above corners. The park frontage, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., will also be sold. It includes bathing grounds, and is by far the most beautiful and desirable trees frontage on the park. To those seeking large or small investments, nothing could be more absolutely safe as an investment than the above property, which, from its location and the improvements certain to be made, must rise to the very highest value for residence purposes. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 13, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
CHOICE PROPERTY.
Burnside-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth; small payment down, balance monthly.
Burnside-st., two choice lots near same.
Indiana-av., house and lot near Twenty-sixth-st.
Prairie-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
Robey-st., cottage and lot on monthly payments.
Warren-av., 25-foot lot near Leavitt-st.
Van Buren-st., 25-foot lot near Western-av.
Lake-st., House and lot near Ann-st.
Whiting-st., 25-foot lot near Wells-st.
Church-st., 25-foot lot near Centre-st.
State-st., 25x181 feet near Thirty-fourth.
State-st., 50x125 feet near Thirty-eighth.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS AT LOW RATES, and on very easy terms, on Grand and Oakwood boulevards (just outside south city limits), also on Kemp (Thirty-ninth-st.) and Vincennes-av. There are no lots in market of equal attractiveness and convenience, to be compared with these for cheapness, either for improvement or investment. Look at the property and call for a plat of the same—now is the time for those seeking bargains, or for those who are looking for eligible sites for future improvement, to make their purchases. To all such, I can offer the most substantial inducements. Builders will please make a note of this. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fountains, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 158 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE AND LOT. Will take the first payment in groceries and provisions; the deferred payments easy. Address L W B, 823 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SEVENTH, Spring, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Wallace, Hubb, and Butler-sts., $725 to $1,200, ¼ down, balance 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Abstract of title given with each lot. HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND lot 25x125, near corner Tyler and Hermitage; only $2,500. J. H. KEELER, 143 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—10 CHEAP LOTS, 2 blocks from the Transit House; very easy terms given. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD—COTTAGE of 6 rooms, and lot 33 foot front on the boulevard near Oakwood-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house, 12 rooms; lot 24x177 feet, near Twenty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—23x44 FEET—A LITTLE north of Randolph—East front; 99 years' lease on following terms: $1,200 per year for 3½ years, and $1,800 per year for balance of term; will be sold for a bonus of $6,000 on time, or $5,000 cash, if taken at once; a more nominal price for such a lease; having three party-walls the lot can be improved quickly and at small expense. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—WE HAVE THREE VERY elegantly finished but medium priced houses on first-class streets, either of which can be bought for $1,000 less than it is worth, with from $2,000 to $2,500 cash. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-FIFTH AND Twenty-sixth-sts., near Wentworth-av., $1,000 to $1,250 each. Bargains. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., 25X125, NORTHwest corner of Fifty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST.—2-STORY BRICK house, brick basement, 14 rooms, lot 52x127, on North Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN Chicago; 80 feet south front on Madison, east of Franklin, by 185 feet deep. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—CONTAINING 7 ROOMS each, water, etc., on Stanton-av., just south of Thirty-seventh-st. Lots 24 9-12x125 feet each to a 16-foot alley. Can be bought cheap on liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, a new house. Inquire on premises of GEORGE OADWELL, Western-av. and Lexington-st.

FOR SALE—$400, ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE 20 lots that must be sold in the next 30 days, inside the old city limits, near street-cars and omnibus line, on high ground; title perfect; an abstract furnished each purchaser. Young men, save but $3 each week and you will soon have a home of your own. Call and let us take you to see them. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE on Fourth-av. Address A 79, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS AT NORTH Ravenswood, 50x150 feet, $10 per foot and upwards. Attention! This property, having the advantage of railroad facilities, schools, churches, and society, can be improved and rented so as to net 10 per cent, panic or panic. There is no better test of value than this, and seekers for homes and investment sites are invited to examine this land. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE LOTS for $300 and $350; also some good bargains in acre property. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK AT A great sacrifice; must be sold; 71x165 feet, and first-class house in every respect, near depot, on Oak-st., $4,000 cash, balance on time. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms—Two first-class residences at Ridgeland; also a beautiful residence at Oak Park, with or without furniture. JAS. W. SCOVILLE, No. 119 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—64 FINE building lots, $200 each, on monthly payments. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE residence lots for from $300 to $400, in monthly or annual payments. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ONE BLOCK FROM depot, and five blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, eight 2-story houses and two cottages; ordinary rents pay. ... [illegible] ... cottages sold and occupied within the last thirty days. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON, AT a sacrifice, only $1,250 per acre. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, $5 monthly payments; only $25 down. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Bank books taken. Ten left.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, THREE ROOMS and 10 acres dry improved prairie land on Telegraph-road, 1 mile from Hobart, 32 from Chicago on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $100, balance $12 monthly; office days Monday and Friday. J. G. EARLE, owner; no agency business; Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.; this office will close this month.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and 2 lots at Desplaines; $200 cash, $15 monthly for balance. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 50-FOOT LOT AT ENglewood in good location; price low; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down and $15 monthly until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, east front, on Stewart-av., two blocks north of Normal School, Englewood. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STONY ISLAND BOULEvard and Seventy-fifth-st., near Grand Crossing; easy payments and cheap. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, IF TAKEN THIS week, a very choice 30-acre tract at Park Ridge; 200 per cent can be made by subdividing; secure it at once. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines; $10 down; $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. Only 8 left.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND LOT, worth about $7,000 to $8,000, on South Side, for which I will pay part cash, and part outside acre property, or lots. W 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE WORTH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 on South Side, north of Thirty-first-st., in exchange for a 5-acre tract within the Southwest city limits, of great prospective value for business purposes. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN GOOD LOCAtion on North Side, worth about $10,000; can make liberal cash payment. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD FARM OF ABOUT 160 ACRES; $2,500 in improved property, balance cash. Must be a bargain. HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A $3,000 TO $7,000 HOUSE IN GOOD locality, on monthly payments. A good farm for city or suburban property. O. L. MANN & E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I AM MANUFACTURING A staple article which pays a handsome profit, ready sale, demand unlimited, and want a partner to assist me in sales. The entire property paid for and wholly free from debt. Half interest, $3,000. Refer to one of the National Banks where I have kept my account for eight years. Address L 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME well-established business wanted, with from $4,000 to $6,000 capital. Address C. T. MILLER, Anderson's Hotel.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, IN A NEW manufacturing business, in this city. Sales cash; profits large. Address W 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO JOIN THE advertiser in a legitimate manufacturing business that will pay two active men better than any business that can be bought in this city for $1,000. Do not call unless you have got the money and mean business. Will be at 97 South Clark-st. from 10 to 4, basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000; MUST BE A man of good financial ability, and be an active worker, to join an A 1 auctioneer (with first-class reference) in opening a new house. I have some cash capital and large acquaintance. Address W 41, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MICHAEL LYONS, who left Dingle, County Kerry, Ireland, 10 years ago. If in the city, please send his address to W 5, Tribune office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MATTHEW DORAN. When last heard from was in Chicago, in 1870. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, living or dead, will be liberally rewarded by addressing M. W. FITZSIMMONS, Architect, No. 49 Temple-place, Boston.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Accommodation for day boarders.

94 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD and lodging for two gentlemen in private family.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for one or two young men. Moderate terms. Few boarders taken.

386 WABASH-AV.—BOARDERS WANTED. Room and board $6 per week.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to rent with or without board.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, closets, hot and cold water, &c., with carpets; also other desirable rooms, single or double, well furnished; references.

604 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH good board; terms reasonable. Day-boarders accommodated.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will take a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to board. Accommodations first-class. Day board for 4 persons.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOME rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; single room, with fire. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, suitable for two persons; also single rooms with board.

855 WABASH-AV.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; also, one large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, from Nov. 1. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath-room. With or without board.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT House—Fine suites of rooms for families, unfurnished; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen.

West Side.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE TWO or three gentlemen with a nice room and board; also day boarders.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE rooms, with first-class board, $5.50 and $6 per week.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished room and board for single gentlemen. No other boarders. $7 per week.

85 SOUTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Monroe—To rent with board one large parlor furnished in best of style, Brussels carpet and marble-top furniture, all new.

88 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM with board in private family.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TO RENT, A FURnished room, with board.

115 NORTH ROBEY-ST.—NICE FRONT ROOM and closet, with board; terms reasonable.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO SMALL ROOMS TO rent with board; also day boarders accommodated.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, connected with large closets, separately or together, with board.

308 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can be pleasantly accommodated in a home-like manner, with a private family, and first-class board. Terms reasonable.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons desiring board with nicely furnished rooms. Also first-class table.

376 MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—A pleasant second-story room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—LARGE FURNISHed room suitable for two persons. Also single room with board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice furnished room, with large closet, in private family. Modern improvements.

A FEW DAY BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at an excellent table, West Side, one block from street cars. Address R 64, Tribune office.

A PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT ROOM OR A suite of unfurnished rooms, with first-class table board, in a small private family, east of Union Park, at very reasonable price. Address W 19, Tribune office.

North Side.

95 AND 97 NORTH CLARK-ST. HANCOCK HOUSE—Good place to board, with pleasant rooms and very low prices.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—TWO HANDsome suites of rooms unfurnished, except carpets, with board; contain all modern improvements; also one large furnished room for two gents. Table first-class.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A SUITE OF parlors, with hot and cold water, unfurnished, except carpets; also some furnished double and single rooms suitable for gentlemen or ladies, all with first-class table board; house contains bath-rooms and all modern improvements.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, VERY large; all modern improvements; with good table, in private family; on North Side, east of State-st. and south of Chicago-av. Terms moderate to right parties if permanent. Address W 14, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL—VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite the Rock Island depot—Elegant rooms, good board, at reasonable rates. Transient, $2.50 per day. First-class in every particular.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADIson—Light and airy rooms, with good board, $6 per week; table board, $4.

Miscellaneous.

$65 PER MONTH PAYS FOR BOARD FOR TWO, with suite of front rooms on first floor, warmed and kept in order. Location very pleasant, and convenient for city business. Address C 91, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN and lady; board for lady. South Side only. Address W 16, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY MAN AND WIFE, WITH LITTLE boy between 2 and 3 years old; if suited will be permanent all winter; terms must be reasonable. Address C 89, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire, by a single gentleman; late dinner; on West Side. Address W 25, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND LODGING FOR A DRESSMAKER; would like to do work for part pay, or will pay $3 per week; quiet family preferred. Address W 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE FOR SINGLE GENTLEman; private family preferred. Address W 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE FOR WINTER, within 3 blocks of Randolph-st. cars. Address, with terms, C 51, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN ENGLISH HOUSE ABOUT TO INTRODUCE articles of proved ability and general consumption is willing to give interests to suitable parties situated at various points of the United States. Parties having no business at present and sufficient capital to advance on consignments preferred. References exchanged. Address Box 3954 P. O., New York City.

AS I AM PAYING ALL OF THE INDEBTEDNESS of the late firm of Bradley & Wills, I hereby caution all persons from paying any bill or account of said firm to any other parties but me. M. C. BRADLEY.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 524 State-st.

HAVANA LOTTERY PRICES REDUCED; NEXT drawing Oct. 22. Information given by A. CASAL & CO., 48 Broad-st., P. O. Box 4251, New York.

NOTICE—CHICAGO, OCT. 14, 1873—GOODS CONsigned to the following parties, having remained in store for six months, will be sold for charges after 31 days from the above date, at Warehouse Nos. 225 and 227 Michigan-st.: M. Marsden, Weeks & F. G. H. Winship, O. F. Clark; Cobb, Andrews & Co., Mrs. G. S. Clark, D. Goynes & Co., Mrs. Goodrich, G. Brencher, Chicago Stone Works, L. A. Willard, C. C. Cleveland, O. Calahan & Co., J. H. Richardson, Van Houston & Pulman, O. M. Harris, J. R. Shaw, John Nichols; Barker, Smith & Co., N. Palaski, A. Finessnicol-udder.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SCHOLAR, SOME female and male students in German and Latin; also an apothecary or any other person as a partner for selling the best remedy against rheumatism. 579 North Wells-st.

WANTED—1,000 PEOPLE TO CALL AT ROOM 3, 153 Monroe-st., and see a complete register of the principal boarding-houses in Chicago, free of charge.

WANTED—WE WILL BE IN OUR OFFICE, 104 West Monroe-st., this afternoon. Those wishing to go to Colorado where you can get good homes and plenty of work, and thereby escape the approaching hard winter in Chicago. Come in and make your arrangements. GREEN BROS.

WANTED—A TWO OR THREE BARREL ALE box; must be reasonable; state price. Address W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 SECOND-HAND CANE-SEAT chairs for Sunday-school room; will pay cash. Address No. 18 South Jefferson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME GOOD BUSIness, manufacturing preferred. Address L 96, Tribune office.

$5 TO $10 A DAY EASILY MADE SELLING THE best selling 25 cent articles in America, found at 132 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT THE CHICAGO HORSE MARKET, BUSINESS is good. Horses sell readily, at reasonable rates. Parties having good draft horses can find sale at our market. On hand this day, and for sale, 35 head. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY CARRIAGES and top and open buggies, also second-hand buggies, cheap, at 27 and 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND WAGONS, NOW running in coal yard; price, $450; will guarantee steady work and big pay. Call any evening at 556 West Monroe.

FOR SALE—A PATENT WHEEL TOP-BUGGY, almost new, at a bargain, if taken immediately. G. BROWN, 280 South Clark-st., Dr. Kean's office.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY and express wagons, one light second-hand top-buggy, and two-seated buggy at 268 South Canal-st.

I WANT TO TRADE A HORSE AND BUGGY FOR a city lot worth from $600 to $1,000. 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12.

THREE BIG HORSES FOR SALE, AND A GOOD stage for $150; to be seen at 747 West Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE EXPRESS WAGON CHEAP FOR cash to-day, at 64 Pierce-st.

WANTED—HORSES—FROM 1 TO 10 GOOD BUSIness or driving horses, for which I will trade good real estate. Call on or address A. N. HANKINSON, 44 and 46 West Adams-st., from 10 to 12 or 2 to 4.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$25 WILL BUY A $70 GROVER & BAKER improved family sewing machine, with cover, as good as new. No. 643 Michigan-av.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. S. K. TATUM, 84 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., near Madison-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, 4 ROOMS, AND CLOSets, pantries, and water on each floor, connected or separate, at 603 West Indiana-st.; rent moderate to good tenants. Apply to THOS. BARROWS & CO., 261 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—1 ROOM, VERY HANDSOMELY FURnished, in a fine private house, suitable for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 570 Wabash-av., near Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE and gas, at 384 Wabash-av., corner Congress-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front room suitable for two gentlemen; also single rooms, at 181 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—IS THERE ANY FIRST-CLASS GENtleman or gentleman and wife wanting furnished rooms, newly papered and grained, front or back, single or en suite? If so, come to-day and see our rooms, which will be rented at very reasonable rates. 180 West Madison-st., up two flights.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS by day, week, or month; rent, $16 to $30 per month. Apply Room 43, 10 and 12 Madison-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 WASHINGTON-ST., ONE large elegantly furnished room, suitable for three; also one small room. Apply Room 37.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 345 WEST Madison-st., near Sangamon, in suites of three or six rooms, for light housekeeping or offices.

TO RENT—HAVING NEWLY FURNISHED ADDItional rooms within the past week, desirable parties can be accommodated by the day, week, or month. Appointments first-class, and charges reasonable. 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with bedroom and closet off, at 88 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM CONVENIENT TO two lines of horse-cars, 15 minutes' walk from the Court-House. Apply to J. L. GOLDSMITH, 270 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE LARGE front room, well-furnished and heated, for one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, $15 PER MONTH; water in the kitchen. Apply at 143 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, in a genteel family opposite Union Park. Address T 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT REASONABLE RATES AT 19 Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 3 NICE UNFURNISHED front rooms in a private family; references required. 483 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping. Also, furnished rooms, at 269 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board, at 536 West Lake-st., opposite Union Park. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, 1016 WABASH-av., a large alcove room, with two closets, and use of bath-room, with hot and cold water.

TO RENT—AT 71 MONROE-ST., NEAR MYERS' Opera-House, unfurnished rooms, single or en suite. E. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 227 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale for cash or exchange for real-estate. Goods manufactured and sold by the wholesale and retail grocery trade throughout the country; trade established. Good reasons given for selling. Apply at TINDLY & WOODRUFF'S, No. 127 South Clark-st., Room 47.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE, clearing $5,000 per year, well managed; capital required $4,000. Address C 63, Tribune office, for one week.

A STOCK OF LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS AND stock boxes for sale for 50 cents on the dollar if removed at once. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

A GROCERY FOR SALE CHEAP, THIS WEEK. Fixtures nearly new. Stock small. Owner wants to leave town. Address W 22, Tribune office.

A FURNITURE STORE ON MADISON-ST. FOR sale, doing a good business; also a patent foldingbedstead. Address 729 West Madison-st.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO START A FIRST-class restaurant. We have everything complete. Sell at a bargain; one-half cash. Balance on time. S 41, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP, WELL LOCATED, PAYING well, rent cheap, for sale. Will sell at a bargain; owner going away. Inquire of J. K. FINLEY, Room 47, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ALFRED WILLFORD & CO., CONveyancers, Notary Public, Real Estate and Financial Agents, and Business Brokers, Rooms 22 and 23, Schlosser Block, corner LaSalle and Adams-sts.

We have on hand, for sale or exchange, country lands in the State of Missouri, containing rich mineral ores; also agricultural lands in the States of Wisconsin and Iowa, likewise improved and unimproved lots, choice lots in Irving Park. Parties having improved lands in city or country, to dispose of, will find our agency what they desire, bona fide in every respect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

If you want to buy, sell, or trade for a business, call at our office, where you will find any and every description of business for sale or exchange, requiring capital from $500 to $10,000, all of which we guarantee will bear strictest investigation. We have no connection with any other agency.

Negotiations for partnership will also receive special attention at our hands.

We have on hand at present some first-class business chances in the North and West Divisions. A first-class saloon we can recommend, situated on the North Side, exquisitely fitted up, stock and fixtures A 1, incoming about $4,000. On the West Side, an old established saloon, doing splendid steady business, incoming about $2,500. We have also grocery, hardware, and dry goods businesses to dispose of, either for cash or trade on city or country real estate. We solicit the patronage of our friends and customers.

Parties of title furnished, and special attention given to conveyancing. Mr. Willford having been for some time in the Recorder's office, can furnish information to persons desirous of investing or disposing of their property to advantage.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD TAKE AN IMPROVED farm for an interest in a valuable process (secured by U. S. letters patent) by which green lumber can be directly seasoned, &c. Fortunes await the development of this matter in the ensuing spring. Particulars on application to CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., near State, Room 6, second floor.

FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, AND ICE CREAM PARlor, goods and fixtures, for sale, in town of 5,000 inhabitants, doing a good business. For information address M. S. BOWLEY, Belvidere, Ill., P. O. Box 42.

GROCERY AND NOTION STORE FOR SALE; 10 miles from city, in good healthy location, doing good trade. Call at Room 49 McCormick Block, cor. Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER good-paying property. In consequence of the continued ill-health of the proprietor, he offers for sale the lease (a most favorable one), furniture, and fixtures of the "Barnes House," containing about 120 rooms in all, 90 of which are for guests, and 10 furnished first-class. This house has all the modern improvements, is in splendid condition, and doing a successful business, situated near the centre of the city, only two blocks from the Alton & St. Louis, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways, and three blocks from the Milwaukee & Wisconsin division depot of the Northwestern Railway. Apply in person, or by letter, to W. K. SWALLOW, Proprietor.

LIVERY STOCK, WITH LEASE OF STABLE, IN A good location, for sale. Address U 10, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FIXtures; splendid location and trade. A capital chance for a live man to make money. Apply to J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—THE BEST dining-rooms on the South Side for sale at about onehalf what they are worth, owing to a disagreement of partners. For interview address W 18, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A HOTEL MAN WHO wishes to purchase a long lease and furniture of a hotel in Chicago, now doing a good business; for information please address A. WISNER, Box 83, Chicago Post-Office.

TO HOTEL MEN—THE LEASE, FURNITURE AND fixtures complete, of a first-class family hotel in the best location in the city. Address W 30, Tribune office.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF THE CITY Hotel. It is doing a good business; rent low and good location, with an old established trade. To a man with moderate means it is a capital chance.

THE GREATEST INDUCEMENT EVER OFFERED. For sale or exchange, coffee, oyster, and diningroom, nicely located near Galena Depot, doing good business; parties obliged to leave city; a great bargain. 39 North Wells-st.

WE ARE SELLING BUSINESS CHANCES EVERY day for cash and good property. 70 East Madisonst., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$280 WILL BUY WALF INTEREST IN BUSIness that will pay principal in 30 days. Call to-day on WHIT, Room 4, No. 153 Monroe-st.

$500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

MUSICAL.

ONE OF THE CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS, cabinet style, suited for parlor or school-room, has pedal, &c.; is a fine and powerful instrument, equal to new. Cost $150. Will sell for $65. No. 643 Michigan-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT; THE BEST in the market; repairing and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 260 East Randolph-st., near the bridge, by J. PRESTON.

TENOR SINGER. A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE a position in a choir. Small salary, or private instruction taken from organist as compensation. Experienced in Catholic and Episcopal services. C 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WHY PAY $600 FOR A PIANO WHEN YOU CAN buy a first-class new instrument for $275. Also, one good 7 octave rosewood piano, in good order, strong in tone, for $175. J. H. WOLCOTT, 261 Park-av.

$575 PIANOFORTE FOR $190—AN ELEGANT rosewood, 7-octave pianoforte, iron frame, overstrung bass, and all modern improvements; rich and powerful tone; in perfect condition. Price, with cover and stool, $190. No. 643 Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of secured notes having short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

CLAIMS AGAINST HOME, KNICKERBOCKER, Germania, and other bankrupt Insurance Companies cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, PIANOS, household goods, houses on leased lots, and other good security. No. 142 Clark-st., Room 5. R. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2, near Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDRE'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAgo. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 102 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 OF GOOD REAL estate paper. THOS. A. HILL, 152 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THE PARTY WHO ADDRESSED Mrs. H—, at Ashland Block, Oct. 18, please call at 169 Halsted-st.

PERSONAL—NO. 18: NOTE RECEIVED TOO late. Come if possible, Thursday, 11 o'clock. Wabash.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT dwelling, 333 Indiana-st., east of Rush-st. H. F. WAITE, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—GOOD TENEMENT OF 7 ROOMS, WITH water and gas, at 317 Walnut-st., at $25 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, to one or two families; gas and water. Apply at 283 North Franklin or 43 South Market-st.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 137 Loomis-st., 11 rooms. Apply at 131 Loomis-st. C. W. STEVENS.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 487 HUBBARD-ST., WITH large guest lot, near Union Park. W. WALLER, Room 2, 128 State-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, CLOSETS, pantry, &c., in an excellent residence locality on the West Side, south of Union Park, and within 2 blocks of street-cars; $35 per month. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

TO RENT—SOME VERY DESIRABLE COTTAGES, new, and well built, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., Ashland-av., and Blue Island-av. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st., main floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—TWO-STORY and basement, No. 146 Thirty-first-st., with all modern improvements, south front, between Prairie and Calumet-avs.; a very desirable location, convenient to Indiana and Cottage Grove-av. cars. Will be rented to May 1 next, or longer to suit tenant. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN JOHNSTON, Room 4, 86 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-ROOM COTTAGE AND BARN, $25; barn separate, $8; paved street and omnibus line. Inquire 263 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE IN NICE ORDER, 376 Randolph-st., near Willard-place; handy to cars, business, school, and churches. L. H. ROBINSON, 23 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, bath-room, etc., fine neighborhood; rent, $45. Apply 190 South Leavitt-st. (second door south.)

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front house No. 56 Union Park-place, with all modern improvements, including two-story brick barn, furnace and gas fixtures in house. Apply at 463 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; $100 per month.
3-story and basement marble front house of 12 rooms on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; $125 per month.
A furnished house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.; furnace, piano, library, etc.
Four 2-story new houses on Thirtieth-st., corner of Dearborn; $15 per month.
HENRY C. LORD, 151 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—HOUSE 173 EGAN-AV., CONTAINS 9 rooms, in perfect order, gas, water, &c. Will be rented low to the right parties. G. A. LELAND, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 336 MICHIGAN-AV.; WITH OR without furniture, to a private family only.

TO RENT—A NICE HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, HOT and cold water, very convenient, and well located. Inquire on the premises, No. 12 Twenty-eighth-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE, 114 SOUTH PEOria-st., 8 rooms, water, no gas. Apply at Room 12 Otis Block, 127 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HOUSE and barn, 100 feet of ground, near corner Thirtieth-st.; all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house, 12 rooms, all the modern improvements, situated on Wabash-av., between Peck and Eldridge courts; would like to sell some furniture; rent reasonable, $125 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1104 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st., $50 per month. M. C. BALDWIN, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE, COMpletely furnished, 13 rooms, all the modern improvements, situated on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE-front house on West Washington-st., between Ann and May-sts., 12 rooms, all in perfect order. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—NO. 857 WABASH-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, with modern improvements, all in good order. For particulars call on JOSEPH GOODMAN, 31 Indiana-av., near Thirteenth-st., or MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE CONTAINING 10 rooms, with modern improvements, on Cass-st., near Indiana—No. 42 Cass-st. Price, $70 per month. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, EVERYthing convenient; also, one of 5 rooms, corner of Harrison and Lincoln-sts., first house south of Harrison. Inquire 161 Centre-av.

TO RENT—AT GREAT REDUCTION—ONE FIVE room cottage, 70 Fourth-st., central and convenient; 1 two-story and basement house No. 14 Irving-place; nice neighborhood; and a boarding hotel having 18 rooms and store; very central. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—AT 1035 WABASH-AV., TWO SUITES of unfurnished rooms; all conveniences, in a private family; will rent cheap to the right parties; references exchanged.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SOUTH SIDE, for any length of time; convenience good. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, HAS JUST BEEN papered, calcimined, and otherwise put in splendid order. 251½ Park-av., West Side.

TO RENT—148 FOURTH-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement house, newly fitted up, hot and cold water, all modern improvements. 557 Burnside-st., one block from State-st., new 2-story and basement house; hot and cold water, all modern improvements. Apply to H. O. ROBINSON, 92 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house at Hyde Park; 11 rooms; large barn with 2 cows. Horse and buggy for its keep until spring. Rent, $83.33 per month; near depot. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house at Hyde Park, 11 rooms, good cellar, large yard of 4 acres, good barn; all in perfect order; will leave three cows and horse and carriage. Rent only $83.33 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STORE IN block on Van Buren-st., near Sherman. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Thirty-seventh, at $35 per month. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING (2-STORY building) on Blue Island-av.; excellent location. Is also for sale. Inquire of M. SONNENSCHEIN, Room 3, Teutonia Building, southeast corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 3 ROOMS, AND LARGE CELlar, $25 per month; good location for painter, hardware, grocer, and other trades. Apply to the owner, J. HAWKINS, 349 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE 321 NORTH CLARK-ST., DWELLing, 6 rooms, above. Apply to E. H. FLEMING, 150 Washington-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK store, 67 West Washington-st., cheap to a good party. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A VERY PLEASANT office, main floor, 73 and 74 Dearborn-st. Inquire forenoon.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE GROUNDS FORMERLY OCCUpied by McCormick's Reaper-Works, North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge. These lots being in the heart of the city, very deep, 600 feet river-frontage, and railroad communication, are very suitable for transportation or manufacturing purposes or for coal, wood, or stone-yards. To rent in whole or part, with engine, shafting, and temporary buildings. Apply by letter or otherwise to W. J. HANNA, at Reaper-Works, corner Blue Island-av. and Western-av.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER, AND LARGE MANUfacturing room in brick building, formerly occupied by the Chicago Steel Works, located on River, near Twenty-second; has 100 feet dock front, and railroad connection with every road in the city. Apply to ALBERT E. NEELY & CO., 16 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—DESK-ROOM IN A DOUBLE real estate office, central location. Inquire of SHIELDS, Room 1, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN OF steady habits desires to rent a furnished room (heated) in a private family on the North Side; must be east of Clark-st. and north of Chicago-av. References exchanged. W 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, 3 or 4 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping, between Harrison and Madison-sts., South Side, rent not to exceed $35; prompt pay. Address for 3 days C 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I HAVE CALLS FOR small farms near Chicago on lines of railroad; also, for a house with large grounds, in a suburban town; also, for a house and lot on Michigan-av., between Fourteenth-st. and Twenty-second. I can also exchange house and lot in Austin for house and lot in the city. I have some bargains to sell. A. F. TOMPKINS, 157 Washington-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, South Side preferred; family small and first-class in every respect; possession wanted by Nov. 15 or Dec. 1. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping, on South or West Side; will buy furniture if desired. J. M. SEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN CHICAGO, OCT. 14, A BOX CONtaining gold ring and bracelet clasp. Address, with description and $1, A. T. THOMAS, Mendota, Ill.

LOST—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST purchasing a note for $400 drawn by G. Shepard in favor of Virginia R. Brady, as the same will be contested.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR NO. 226, A BUGgy square box, dark brown, gilt mouldings, patent wheel and gear purple; made at Dunton, Ill.; liberal reward by WM. H. SHARP & CO., 154 State-st.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD BRACELET. THE finder will be rewarded by returning it to 88 Calumet-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, OCT. 18, A RED POCKET book containing papers valuable to no one but the owner. Any party returning the same to W. G. TAYLOR, at the office of the Pullman Palace Car Co., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, POCKET-BOOK CONtaining about $40 in vicinity of Thirty-first-st. and Indiana-av., or on Indiana-av. horse-car; reward for return to the lady, 1465 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., OR THIRTIeth-st., between Twenty-third and Myrick-av., a lady's overskirt, sage green color; finder will please leave at 67 Myrick-av.

PICKED UP—ON MICHIGAN-AV., A BUGGY. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses at 257 Wabash-av.

STOLEN—FROM ROOM 18 GAULT HOUSE, FROM an adjoining room, a gold, hunting watch, chain, and locket attached; on lid of watch marked "A. D. to J. D.," Albert Levy, maker, N. Y.; $100 reward and no questions asked if delivered to JOHN W. SEILY, 343 East Madison-st.

THE PERSON WHO FOUND, SATURDAY LAST, military papers belonging to Col. F. Werner, is earnestly requested to deliver them to Kuhns' Hotel. Liberal reward.

TAKEN UP—AN OLD MARE; THE OWNER TO prove property, pay charges, and take her away. J. K. LINDGREN, south of Hyde Park, near lake.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—SIX GOOD CARPENTERS; MILLhands, and two men to run machinery. Apply at planing-mill, corner of Green and Kinzie-sts.

WANTED—TINNER. STEADY WORK AND good wages for an experienced hand. Apply immediately to C. METZ, 422 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOOD-TURNER. APPLY at 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st., near Lake.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO MAKE fine boots, do repairing, and take charge of a store; permanent employment to the right party. Apply or address W. S. ROBINSON, Englewood, Ill.

WANTED—COOPERS, ON FLOUR BARREL work at our shops at Lockport. NORTON & CO., Room 3, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—GERMAN BUTCHER; MUST TALK English. 585 North Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, and ironer; must bring references. 306 Ashland-av.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD PLASTERERS, TWO OF them cornice hands, $4 to $5 a day and steady work; money sure. JAMES E. ANDERSON, Box 182, Pontiac, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO GO TO MORGAN Park. Apply at 2 o'clock sharp at Room 2, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANDY-MAKER, AT C. MARANESI'S, No. 125 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS clerks, at MANDEL BROS.', State and Harrison-sts. Call between 8 and 9 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING PLUMBER. CALL at 238 West Twelfth-st., at 9 a. m.

WANTED—AT THE MICHIGAN-AV. HOUSE, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av., a first-class man cook.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 25 coalminers. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying at KELLY & HOWISON'S, 205 South Clark-st. References required.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING TO SELL teas, tobaccos, and fine whisky; good commissions, and no interruption to their business. Address, in confidence, N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS OF first-class ability, for Appleton's American Cyclopedia (revised) and Picturesque America. MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FOUR GENTLEMEN TO CANVASS. We will pay a salary. You will be required to bring references; must be honest. Call at Room 2, 158 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIVE ACTIVE YOUNG MEN IMMEdiately. Steady work. Inquire at 291 North State-st.

WANTED—MEN, BOYS, AND WOMEN, TO SELL useful articles, needed in every family, in city and country. Money can be made every day in it. American Novelty Company, 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—MEN WANTING EMPLOYMENT AT $30 to $40 per week to call on McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A DOUBLE-BASS PLAYER FOR GENeral business. Address W 31, Tribune office, stating where interview can be had.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, MEN, farmers preferred, to earn $75 per week, in country. L. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED—ENERGETIC CANVASSERS FOR THE best selling article out; $5 to $15 per day easily made. No risk. R. COATES, 126 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE-BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS, must read and write; one residing with his parents preferred; salary, $100 first year. Call at 85 Washington-st., Room 15, from 9 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAR-KEEPER WHO understands his business thoroughly, and must have full recommendations (not married preferred), at the Robinson House, No. 198 Lake-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State to sell articles absolutely wanted in every family. If you want to make money don't fail to call at 30 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS OUT OF EMPLOYment, with a small capital, to sell goods, articles that pay large profits. 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS. APPLY AT 133 South Clark-st., Room 14.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN GIRL in a family of two, to go to Evanston. Apply to C. W. BEYER, with Preston, Kean & Co., 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, WASH, iron, and able to take care of furnace, and a second girl competent to assist in care of children. 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; Swede preferred. Call at 780 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl for general housework. Call this morning at 346 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must have good recommendations; none others need apply. No. 109 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework in a family of two. Call Thursday at 185 Calumet-av.

WANTED—COOK AT 43 CENTRE-AV.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Will pay good wages. Inquire of Mrs. E. J. WATERS, 154 Thirty-second-st., near Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Call at 517 South Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GERMAN, Swedish, or Norwegian girls for first and second work. Apply at 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO SECOND work and assist taking care of children; American or Norwegian. Apply at 303 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron for a small family residing at Maywood. Apply at No. 166 Clark-st., in the store, for three days.

WANTED—ONE SMART DINING-ROOM GIRL at 51 Illinois-st. German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHWOMAN. ALSO A good woman cook at Bayley's Hotel, 653 and 655 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES, AT 74 East Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 1168 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 536 West Adams-st. German or Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, with good recommendations; best of wages. Apply at 72 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND another to do second-work, in a private boarding-house on the North Side. Call at 143 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO WASH AND iron and for general housework except cooking. Apply at 391 Superior-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—YOUNG LADIES TO WORK ON custom pantaloons. Apply to JOHN MARTIN, 77 North Clark-st., second floor.

Nurses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A HEALTHY WET nurse. Apply at 607 North Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls, for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS, IMMEDIATELY, TO PICK curled hair, at 377 Fifth-av., in basement.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY CANVASSER in the city for Mary Clemmer Ames' new book "Ten Years in Washington." It sells by hundreds. Agents wanted everywhere. LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Publishers, 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE A LOT INSIDE BOULEvard, or Irving Park, for first-class piano. HENRY E. GATES, Room 4, 30 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$4,500 HOUSE AND LOT, AND 80 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., for a good improved farm.
48 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., for a residence or good farm near Chicago.
60 lots at Forrest Hill for house and lot.
8 lots at Washington Heights and 2 lots near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, for house and lot.
Several half-acre lots, 60 minutes' ride from city, for a good farm or selected Western lands.
Good suburban property, clear, for city property, and will assume incumbrances.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—DRESSING-BUREAU AND MIRror for a large packing-trunk. For particulars inquire at 134 South Jefferson-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 GOOD NOTES FOR ANY kind of merchandise; jewelry preferred. HOPKINS & CO., 112 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CORNER ON WEST Side for 5 or 10 acres outside. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $4,000 IN 3-STORY frame house of 10 rooms and 25-foot lot, on Peoria-st., renting for $75 per month, for lots well out on Blue Island or Milwaukee or other leading business avenues. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR WILL SELL A FIRST-CLASS Drug Store. Here is a bargain for somebody. Best of reasons for selling. C. J. SCHIELDS, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN ACRE property southwest, for house and lot in good locality. Address W 103, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCKERY, &C., &C., at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale during the week. 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HARD COAL STOVE, nearly new, with zinc and pipe, will be sold cheap. 250 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, EITHER NEW OR second-hand, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of, call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE, OR HAVING household goods to dispose of, will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, care of Willis, Long & Co., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, THE FIXTURES OF a medium-sized grocery store; were new one year ago; one-third the cost will take them. JAMES AHERN, 349 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LESS THAN HALF PRICE—2 shelves, 30 feet each; 2 counters, 12 feet each; 1 black walnut table, 8 feet; 1 desk; 2 desk chairs; 2 feet railing. For sale cheap, single or together. 36 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKET TO DENVER City at a sacrifice. Room 17 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE, 250 WALNUT AND OAK chairs and ladder combined; will be sold very cheap, at Carpet-Cleaning Works, 44 and 46 West Adams-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and Medical Mediums. 339 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A thorough and practical bookkeeper of many years' experience in this city. Best of city references. Address W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22, in a wholesale cigar or liquor store, where he can work himself up. Has had 2 years' experience. Address W 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or salesman for some first-class grocery or crockery house. Willing to start on low salary, and not afraid to work. Address, with references, D. P. BLUE, Bloomington, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man. Has 12 years' business experience, and speaks three languages. Good bookkeeper. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (German), as bookkeeper or entry-clerk, having 4 years' experience. Best of references given. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Good references given. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN some office or wholesale house; has had experience in a merchandise broker's office, and can furnish A1 references. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH some capital and knowledge, in some good business, either as clerk or partner, where, if required, could advance $500 to $1,000; grocery business preferred. Address L 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE STORE (drug preferred) by a gentleman who has had 8 years' experience; references given. Address M & C, 409 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business abilities and not afraid of work, as second bookkeeper, or in any clerical capacity; is a good penman and strictly temperate in habits; will work for a small salary; give me a chance. Address C 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman; speaks French, German, and English, and can come well recommended. Address A. EGLOFF, Wheeling House, 83 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR assistant, by a gentleman of experience; will work for a moderate salary. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST AND TO DO general office work. References given. Address J 499, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS carriage-trimmer; one year and a half experience. Address 229 Cottage Grove-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, as coachman for a private family. Address 364 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as coachman and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver; willing to make himself useful; can furnish best of reference. Address W 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man, as coachman in a private family. Address 38 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman for a private family. He is steady and sober, and is well recommended from former employers. Address W 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED couple, in a good family or restaurant, where they can make themselves useful. Address L 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, American, is a good worker, and quick to learn; will work at anything. Have good city recommendation. Can give security, if necessary. Address W 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from the Eastern States, as companion or to take care of an invalid; is experienced and can give good references. Address J W, 450 Elston-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOStler, in private or boarding-stable; good city references. Address W 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THAT understands taking care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about the house. Address No. 209 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS WATCHman. Good city reference given. Address W 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish girl to do second work in a private family, or chambermaid in a hotel. Call or address 303 Second-st., West Side, for 3 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls as chambermaids in a hotel, or in dining-room and kitchen. Please call 499 South State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL with good reference to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 182 Clayton-st., near corner Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS good cook; North Side preferred. Call at 322 North Market-st. Mrs. GRANT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT Swedish cook in a good private family. She can do all kinds of cooking. Inquire at 385 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY THREE GERMAN girls with good city references, one as cook, and the second for second work and one for general housework. Please call at No. 174 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish girl in a small private family. Apply to A C, 191 West Twelfth-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or housework in a small private family. Please call at 423 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS IN A private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work; the best city references. Apply at 338 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, also a second girl, with first-class recommendation, in a first-class boarding-house or private family. Call at 150 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN PRIVATE family, or would do general housework; can furnish reference. Apply at 74 Wright-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO assist in light housework. Call or address K E, 141 West Tyler-st. Wages no object.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Address W 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR general housework for two or three of a family. Best of reference. Call at 204 Burnside-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO CAPABLE girls, one as cook, and the other as second-girl. Best of city reference. Apply at No. 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO do light second work and plain sewing (a girl who thoroughly understands her business), or is willing to do dining-room work and sewing. Call at 189 Erie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE and active woman as cook, or would take entire charge in a small family; is experienced; a quiet home more an object than wages. Address, for two days, W 34, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for second work, and the other to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family; the best of city references, if required. Call at 64 Carroll-st., corner of Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as general houseworker; no objection to any part of the city, in a kind family and good home. Inquire at No. 284 Third-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook and the other as second girl. Apply at 520 West Lake-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 12 GIRLS FROM THE East in private families, near each other. No boarding mistress need apply. Address L 84, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, as second girl and cook; can give good reference. Call, for two days, at 100 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all branches of cooking. Apply at 466 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 82 West White-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, COMpetent girl, to do second-work or general housework in a small private family. Good references can be given if required. Call or address northwest corner of Twelfth and Lincoln-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a private boarding-house or restaurant. Call or address J G, 111 Fourteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS by the day or week; understands dressmaking and several sewing machines; can give good references. Address W 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family or shop; is willing to do light housework to compensate for board. Good city references can be given. Address W 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE family, as a sewing or nurse girl, or to do second work, or to work half the day for board; have good recommendations. Please call soon at 33 West Kinzie-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY A young woman; willing to travel; good references. Apply at 1028 West Madison-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as housekeeper in a respectable family. Apply at southeast corner State and Division-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a German widow; has a boy 9 years old. Apply at 240 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS housekeeper and seamstress in private family. Address 159 Thirty-seventh-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A lady having had some experience in teaching music, French, and drawing, and all the English branches, and would give good references. Address W 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO has been a school teacher, as copyist or clerk; has a good education. Address W 27, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, WITH $5 to $20 can make from $5 to $10 a month ... [illegible] will clear $17.50 in two days in any neighborhood. Send 10c. for papers and sample, or $1 for 5 articles worth $... only $2 to $10 in city. RAY & CO., 164 Room 18, East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GRAM'S NEW REversible map of the United States and world, double map of the "Great Northwest," new and ornamental State maps, religious and political charts, lithographs, pictures, photographs, frames, &c. Send for our circular and see inducements to agents. GEORGE F. CRAM, 66 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT TEACHER WILL OPEN EVENing classes in French and German for young ladies and gentlemen. A new and successful method, principally oral, will be used. Apply at Graham Seminary, 924 Michigan-av. Terms moderate. Also, a few music pupils wanted.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of the Bazaine Trial.

Damaging Testimony of Marshals Canrobert and Leboeuf.

President MacMahon Interviewed by French Assemblists.

His Resignation Possible in Certain Emergencies.

Bismarck Visits Francis Joseph.

Attempt to Harmonize Germany and Austria on the Papal Question.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—Leon Say writes that he feels sure of a Republican majority in the Assembly.

Thiers, who had gone to Hille, has been summoned by telegraph to return to Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—President MacMahon to-day received a deputation of members of the Assembly, who wished to ascertain if there was any truth in the reports of his intended resignation. He informed them that he was already at the service of his country as a soldier. As a politician, however, he repelled the idea that he might hold on to office under any circumstances. He added that he should never separate himself from the Conservative majority of the Assembly which had appointed him to power.

The Deputies of the Left have resolved to meet daily until the crisis is past.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have been ordered in the Departments of the Aube and Lower Seine.

Before the Bazaine Court-Martial to-day, Schneider and Rouher both testified that Bazaine never solicited the chief command. Marshal Canrobert gave the most interesting testimony concerning the battle of St. Privat. Although he was told that the Imperial Guards would be sent to his aid at noon, and twice asked Bazaine for ammunition, he received no assistance whatever. The Prussian Guards lost 8,000 men in the engagement, but he was compelled, nevertheless, to retreat by the enemy's overwhelming artillery. He could have held his position at Mars La Tour on the 16th of August, but abandoned it by special orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Marshal Leboeuf deposed that his corps achieved decisive advantage on the 16th of August, but Bazaine ordered it to fall back, fearing failure of ammunition and provisions.

Gen. L'Admirault stated that he received only on the evening of the 12th Bazaine's order to cross the Moselle on the 14th. He gave a detailed account of his subsequent operations, and declared that he believed it would have been possible to cross the river on the 17th. Gen. Bourbaki stated that he was not ordered to go to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert on the 18th of August.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Valencia says that the Intransigente vessels remain off that harbor, and have captured and plundered more Spanish merchantmen.

Valencia is tranquil. Troops are arriving, and the city is being placed in a state of defense.

There is a rumor in Madrid that Tithan has surrendered to the authorities, but confirmation of the report is lacking.

BAYONNE, Oct. 21.—It is reported here that the Carlist force under Lorcorraga has again defeated the Republicans.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Prince Bismarck had an audience with the Emperor of Austria to-day, and subsequently held a conference with Count Andrassy and the Italian Minister. It is reported that, at these interviews, the Prince pressed the subject of national ecclesiastical legislation, and urged identical action on the part of Austria and Germany with reference to the Papal election.

A farewell banquet was given at the Imperial Palace to-night, the Emperor William proposing a toast to the health of the Emperor of Austria. He said that the friendly sentiments exchanged at Vienna are a pledge of peace for Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 22—5 a. m.—Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, has gone to Paris.

The whaler Erik, with three members of the Polaris expedition, who were transferred to her from the Intrepid, is expected to arrive at Dundee to-day.

The Anchor Line steamer Ismalia, from New York, Sept. 29, for Glasgow, has not yet arrived, being several days overdue. Much anxiety is felt for her safety.

IMMIGRATION.

Plan for the Protection of Catholic Immigrants by the Irish Benevolent Union.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The Committee of Immigration appointed by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which held its annual Convention here last week, held a meeting before leaving the city and organized by the election of Judge Dennis Dwyer, of Ohio, President, and M. Glennan, of Norfolk, Secretary. The original plan of operations was agreed to, the principal features of which are that Secretary Glennan shall correspond with all the local and State societies belonging to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, requesting them to appoint immigration committees, and in all cities where there are a number of societies the committees appointed by them shall elect sub-boards, which shall have supervision of immigration in their respective localities. The National Board will appoint an agent at each seaport at which immigrants usually arrive in this country, who shall, under the supervision of the sub-board of the city, attend to all the wants and comforts of the immigrants as they arrive, and afford them all the protection and information that they may need. It is further proposed to open correspondence with all, or as many as possible, of the parish priests in Ireland, informing them of the objects of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, and urging them to influence those who are seeking homes in this country to place themselves under the protection of the Union. It is not the intention of the National Board, however, to solicit or encourage immigration, but simply to protect and aid those who determine of their own accord to leave their country. Plans for the establishment of depots and offices at various seaports, conjointly with the German Catholic Board, organized for the same object, were discussed, and will be carried out.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Discouraging Financial Exhibit.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—The Legislature met in extra session to-day. Gov. Moses sent in a lengthly message. He represents the funded debt at $15,027,503, and the floating debt at $5,306,397. He presents the following plan. The State being unable to pay the interest on her debt as it stands, she proposes that the bondholders be induced to agree that the debt be reduced in volume; all bonds for which the State is actually liable except $38,000 of State Capital bonds of 1853, conversion bonds amounting to $5,965,000, coupons upon bonds, pay certificates, bills payable, scrip and other evidences of State indebtedness to be returned to the State Treasurer, who shall issue instead other bonds as certificates of stocks equal in amount of the face value of such bond, coupons, and certificates. He concludes with an argument in favor of higher taxation, saying that the rate of taxation in South Carolina is much lower than the average of the States of the Union.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 21.—The State Council of the United American Mechanics of Ohio met in this city to-day. All the counties of the State were represented. The meeting was called to order by Ritner Kemp, of Youngstown. Reports of the Councillor and Secretary were read. The report of the Secretary shows the order to be about 2,000 strong in Ohio, the association having more than doubled during the past year. The order is also in a flourishing condition financially. The Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Knighthood meet here to-day. Annual reports were received and referred to committees. A meeting was held this evening to revise the Ritual Masonic.

The Grand Lodge of Ohio assembled here to-day. The Lodge was opened by Grand Master Baltin, who delivered his annual address, on the subject of "Interests of the Order." Reports were presented and referred to committees. The question of raising $500 for the Masons of Memphis was referred to a special committee. The Grand Officers will be elected to-morrow afternoon.

CANADA.

Getting Ready for the Meeting of Parliament—An Amnesty Said to Be Promised to Riel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—Senators, members, newspaper-men, and others are beginning to arrive, preparatory to the opening of the House. It is said the Government are in daily expectation of papers conveying an amnesty to Riel, M. P., implicated in the murder of Scott, and in the other outrages of the Manitoba rebellion. Riel is expected here to-day.

LATER.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—A rumor is prevalent that Atty.-Gen. Mowat has issued an order for the arrest of Louis Riel. News is just received from Bomanville that information was sworn at 3 this morning before a Magistrate, and a warrant issued for the arrest of this Northwestern agitator.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—It is generally believed that Riel is here, and is the guest of Bishop Tache. There is no effort to act in the matter with severity, but let the law work its course.

"DOWSE THE GLIM."

Convention of the Chiefs of Fire Departments in Baltimore—Reading of Essays on Pertinent Topics.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—In the National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments, to-day, Chiefs Damrell, of Boston; Stillman, of Baltimore; Sexton, of St. Louis; Hill, of Cleveland, and Megrue, of Cincinnati, were appointed an Executive Committee. Reports from various Committees were read and accepted; among them reports on the limitation and disuse of combustible material in the structure of buildings; on the excessive height of buildings, and the restriction of the danger of elevator passageways, hatchways and mansards; on the employment of trustworthy watchmen; on fire-escapes; on the uniformity of hose-coupling and fire-hydrant connections; and on the importance and need of a complete understanding between those whose duty it is to extinguish fires and fire insurance companies.

All these reports were referred to a Special Committee of Seven, for revision and arrangement into the form of an address, to be printed and sent to each Chief of Fire Department in the United States, and laid before their respective City Councils.

Edward Tobey, of Boston, read a communication on the subject of "Fire-Escapes;" and Henry H. Hall, of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, on "The Relation Between Fire Departments and Insurance Companies," and the general subject of insurance.

Addresses were also made by Chiefs Johnson, of Philadelphia; Stockell, of Nashville; Magrue, of Cincinnati; Damrell, of Boston; and Stillman, of Baltimore.

St. Louis was selected as the place for holding the next meeting, the time to be appointed by the Executive Committee. At 2 o'clock the Convention adjourned over until to-morrow, and this afternoon the visiting Chiefs reviewed the Baltimore Fire Department on Monument Square.

CRIME.

Murder Near Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—James Brown, residing six miles out on the Brookville road, while hauling gravel yesterday, got into a quarrel with a man named Clemens. It seems that the quarrel was caused by Brown taking a load of gravel claimed by Clemens. Brown is a quiet, peaceable man. He endeavored to avoid the quarrel, but Clemens seized a shovel and struck him over the head. Brown immediately walked to a spring near by and bathed his head, but gradually grew worse, and died this forenoon. Clemens was arrested on a charge of murder.

Beaten by an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Oct. 21.—Deputy-Marshal McCann was to-day bound over in the sum of $500 to appear, on Thursday, to answer to the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the person of John Dyman. The circumstances are as follows: Dyman was intoxicated last Saturday evening, and commenced fighting, and resisted arrest, forcing the Deputy-Marshal to use his "billy" freely, which he did. Dyman is now in a dangerous and critical condition, with but little hopes of his recovery. He has been unconscious all day.

Attempt at Murder in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—About 9 o'clock this evening a saloon-keeper named George A. Mills was shot at by George Young. The former was an employe of the Engelman line. Young had a grudge against Hills, and took the opportunity of a difference about change for $5 to avenge his wrongs. The ball struck one of Hill's fingers, and then glanced down into the thigh. Hill will loose the index finger of the left hand. Officers are in search of Young, who fled on firing the shot.

A Philadelphia Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Recently a member of a firm here, at Front and Walnut streets, made collections to the amount of $10,000 which he failed to account for. When threatened with arrest he absconded, and it is believed, fled to Canada. An attachment has been issued for his arrest. The delinquent has a family in this city, and had a fair reputation in business circles.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—F. Splett, the man who caused the death of his brother-in-law at Best's farm, about a month ago, by striking him over the head with a milk-pitcher, was arraigned before Judge Mallory yesterday. He pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the second degree, and was remanded for sentence. The extreme of his punishment may be imprisonment for four years.

A Post-Office Clerk Arrested for Stealing a Registered Letter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—George W. Keith, a clerk in in the South Boston Branch Post-Office, was arrested last night for stealing a registered letter, containing $50. He confessed the theft, and was committed for trial. He had spent the money for clothes and drives.

The Stokes Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The evidence in the trial of Stokes to-day was to show that Fisk carried a pistol and had threatened to shoot Stokes. Joe F. Pitts, a former clerk in the Erie Company, testified to seeing Fisk with a pistol in his pocket. Adaline Barker, an old lady who washed for the Morse family, said that she heard Fisk say to the young ladies, in conversation: "I'll send him to a higher court than he ever was in, the cur! I'll shoot him as sure as my name is Jim Fisk!" A young lady said: "Oh, don't shoot him, or the gallows may be your end!" Fisk replied: "I'll shoot him!—I'll wipe him out! There never was a gallows made for Jim Fisk!" On the cross-examination the witness states that Fisk kissed both of the young ladies. As soon as he entered the room he was asked by the ladies what detained him, and he answered: "The Stokes prosecution, but I will wipe him out." He said: "I am prepared for him!" One of the young ladies said, "Oh you are jealous of lost beauty." On a re-examination by Mr. Tremaine, the witness said that Fisk said: "I am prepared for him," and put his hand behind, and then said, "I have a little rascal here." Judge Davis said, "A what?" The witness: "A little rascal, your honor; I suppose he meant the pistol." J. A. Bemis testified that he heard Fisk say that he would shoot Stokes, and informed the latter, next morning, of the threat, and heard Stokes say, at the Hoffman House, that he was afraid of his life. Mary Deanan said that she heard Fisk say of Stokes: "I have got all the money he had out of him, and I'll wipe him out. There won't be a grease-spot left of him."

James Brennan, who admitted stealing a watch, and the record of whose conviction on a charge of burglary was shown, swore that Harland Redmond told him they did not see the shooting of Fisk, and that they were to be paid for their testimony.

After argument by counsel, Judge Davis decided to admit the proof of traveling in covered carriages from fear, prisoner's expressions in connection with it, and his pointing out persons he assumed to be emissaries of Fisk.

Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Mansfield's cousin, and Dorman B. Eaton, testified as to threats by Fisk communicated to Stokes. The testimony of Mrs. Williams on the former trial was read, and the Court adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Latest Returns from the October Elections.

Outspoken Resolutions Adopted by the People's Convention of Whiteside County.

Monopolies, the Caucus, Party-Slavery, and Protection Denounced.

People's Nominations in Fulton and Peoria Counties.

Iowa Election-Returns.

REPORTED MAJORITIES IN 82 COUNTIES.

Vale's majorities.		Carpenter's majorities.	
Adams	185	Adair	260
Allamakee	200	Benton	275
Appanoose	300	Black Hawk	200
Buchanan	300	Boone	250
Clayton	500	Bremer	1,000
Dallas	2	Buena Vista	400
Davis	125	Butler	125
Dubuque	1,413	Carroll	150
Fremont	110	Cass	800
Jackson	500	Cedar	640
Johnson	325	Cerro Gordo	950
Jones	150	Cherokee	800
Keokuk	300	Clay	250
Lee	555	Clinton	75
Mahaska	164	Crawford	131
Marion	510	Decatur	150
Mills	191	Delaware	259
Monona	100	Des Moines	92
Scott	1,136	Emmet	145
Union	150	Fayette	213
Van Buren	700	Floyd	1,000
Warren	364	Franklin	875
Washington	406	Greene	200
Wayne	155	Grundy	700
Webster	14	Hamilton	100
Winneshiek	50	Hardin	439
		Harrison	100
26 counties	8,925	Henry	15
		Howard	150
		Humboldt	125
		Iowa	207
		Jasper	466
		Jefferson	55
		Kossuth	608
		Linn	543
		Lucas	218
		Lyons	245
		Madison	72
		Marshall	1,500
		Mitchell	500
		Monroe	350
		Montgomery	500
		Muscatine	145
		Page	500
		Pocahontas	279
		Polk	622
		Pottawatomie	100
		Poweshiek	100
		Sac	223
		Shelby	140
		Sioux	450
		Story	800
		Tama	150
		Taylor	475
		Wapello	150
		Woodbury	370
		56 counties	18,204
Deduct Vale's majorities, as above			8,925
Carpenter ahead in 82 counties			9,279

Sixteen counties to be heard from.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Oct. 21.—The State Senate stands: Straight Republican, 36; all opposition, 14. Ninety-seven of the 100 members of the House are heard from definitely. Of these, 48 are straight Republicans and 49 opposition. Both sides claim the three doubtful. The best indications are that two of the three will be Anti-Monopoly, giving the anti-Republicans a majority in the House of 1. The Republicans will have, on joint ballot, a majority of 9.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 21.—Vale's majority over Carpenter in this county is 1,413. The rest of the Anti-Monopoly State ticket in this county has a majority of from 1,347 to 1,366.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Oct. 21.—Vale's majority in Johnson County (official) is 325. Yesterday's official canvass in seventy-one counties shows a majority for Carpenter of only 8,188.

Whiteside County People's Convention.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK FALLS, Ill., Oct. 20, 1873.

I send you inclosed a copy of the resolutions passed at the People's Convention, held in Morrison on Saturday last. The ticket nominated is a good one in every respect, and I believe it will be elected. The action of the Convention showed moderation and good sense. No man was nominated simply because he was a farmer, and no candidate rejected simply because he was not a farmer; but the selections were made with reference to personal fitness. Whiteside County was the first to lead off in the Farmers' Movement, and, for consistency and soundness in the progressive movement of reform, I believe she will be found in the advance-line of the counties of this State. Yours truly, C. C. B.

Whereas, The fundamental idea of Republican institutions is, that the Government shall be expressive of the will of the people; and

Whereas, With respect to individuals, classes, and governments, the requirements of justice should be the supreme law; therefore,

Resolved, That the open, frequent, and shameless violation of the principles stated in this preamble, under the parties and leadership which has marked the late history of the government, both as to the legislation and the administration of the laws, justifies the holding of this Convention independent of any existing political organization.

Resolved, That the rule which has obtained among all political parties heretofore, that the action of caucus or convention is binding upon its members, as the party in general, irrespective of the merit or justice of such action, with a view of securing partisan ends, is wrong in principle, pernicious in tendency, and practically has proved subversive of the best interests of the people, by placing the conduct of affairs in the hands of political rings and of mere experts in the managing of caucuses and conventions.

Resolved, That the immense patronage placed in the hands of the dominant party under the present system of administering the Civil Service, which is used, and is likely to continue to be used, as a reward for party service and to promote party ends, is a most potent influence, operating to debauch the public service and to degrade the public official,—a present evil which calls loudly upon the sovereign people for correction.

Resolved, That we are in favor of economy in expenditure, and Republican simplicity in the conduct of both State and National affairs; and that we will not support any man for any office who does not assent to this view.

Resolved, That we are on principle opposed to the taxing of one class for the benefit of another; that tariffs should be so adjusted as to fall upon luxuries proper rather than upon articles of general and necessary use.

Resolved, That the adjournment of the last General Assembly to meet in 1874, in fact accomplishes annual sessions of the General Assembly, in place of biennial sessions, as provided by the Constitution, is an evasion of the fundamental law of the State, and establishes a most objectionable precedent.

Resolved, That the resolutions of the so-called Republican Convention recently held in this city, which denounced the corruptions and frauds in which many of its party leaders are implicated, and condemned measures which a majority of its official representatives, including the Chief Magistrate himself, supported and justify, while, at the same time, they glorified the past and present of the Republican party, present an example of gross inconsistency.

Resolved, That we most heartily sympathize with the spirit and objects of the "Farmers' Movement," so-called, and give assurance of our earnest co-operation in any wise measures for relief from railroad and all other monopolies.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention, in accepting a position on the People's ticket, are requested and expected to express their assent to the principles enunciated in these resolutions.

Woes of the Massachusetts Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Democracy of this State are having a hard time in their attempts to make a show of opposition. It has been impossible thus far to get any one to stand for Congress against Mayor Pierce in one of the Boston districts, and to-day both the Councilor and Senatorial Conventions in Lowell adjourned for a week on account of the small attendance. The State campaign is as dull as the dullest, and the probability is that the vote in November will be rediculously light.

A Maryland Administration Organ on the Ohio Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Radical organ of Maryland expresses the belief that the Ohio election conveys a lesson to Republicans, because the canvass was run too much on the personal profit basis. Gov. Noyes, it says, has been a very popular man, but when he undertook to override everybody else to make a race for the United States Senate he made a great mistake, and he dragged down the party with him.

A Republican Paper in Wisconsin Refuses to Support Washburn.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 21.—The Menasha *Press*, Republican, which has been nearly two months making up its mind whether or not to support the State ticket, this week raises all the names but that of Gov. Washburn. It bitterly denounces him in a long article. The paper is under the influence of Reed, of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and its opposition to Washburn grows out of the Governor's refusal to certify to the Company's grant of land.

The people of Menasha, however, do not participate in this feeling, and will give Washburn their support.

Political Opinion in Cleveland, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—Politics are very quiet. Very little regret is expressed by the Republicans over the defeat in Ohio. All feel that the present defeat will insure a full vote at the next election. The election of Allen will undoubtedly induce the Democrats to make the next campaign on old Democratic principles, in which case their defeat will be certain. There is open satisfaction over the spoiling of Delano's prospects for the United States Senate. Many Republicans prefer Thurman to either Delano or Noyes.

The Farmers' Movement in Peoria County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 21.—The Farmers' Convention which met in Brimfield to-day, ostensibly in opposition to the original Farmers' Convention of this county, harmonized with the farmers' meeting, and made no new nominations. The farmers of the county are now undivided in their organizations.

W. T. Dowdall & Co., of this city, have purchased the Pekin *Register*, and announce that they will publish it weekly in that city as the organ of the farmers and citizens.

Municipal Nominations in Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Democratic City Convention, to-day, nominated Dr. S. P. Dayton for Mayor, and George W. Cochran for Judge of the Superior Court.

Fulton County (Ill.) People's Nominations.

CANTON, Ill., Oct. 21.—The people met in mass Convention, pursuant to the following call, to-day, in Lewistown, and nominated county officers, to be voted for at the November election:

"The legal voters of Fulton County, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of an honest and economical administration of our national, State, and county affairs, and who believe that honesty and capacity are better tests for official position than loyalty to party, and who are opposed to exorbitant salaries, unjust monopolies, and extortion of railway corporations, and in favor of equal and exact justice to all races, classes, and legitimate interests, are invited to meet in Convention at Lewistown, Ill., on Tuesday, Oct. 21, to nominate candidates for county officers, to be supported by the people at the ensuing election.

The Convention was called to order, and, after the transaction of preliminary business, nominated the following ticket: Judge, John Pierson, of Lewistown; County Clerk, Isaiah Worley, of Lewistown; Treasurer, David F. Emery, of Canton; Superintendent of Schools, Vill Grewell, of Ipara.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people, being in favor of a government of the people for the people, and in the interest of the people, truly pledge the ticket this day nominated our individual and cordial support, and we, laying aside all past political differences, will, to the best of our ability, labor together to secure the election of each and every candidate this day put in nomination.

The Convention was large and enthusiastic, and will secure a majority vote at the polls.

This ticket is in opposition to the so-called farmers' movement. The Granges and Farmers' clubs nominated a ticket at Avon a few weeks since.

Virginia Politics.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The friends of Col. Hughes deny that he is disqualified for the Governorship of Virginia by reason of delivering a challenge. In the case cited he acted as mediator, instead of bearing a challenge. Moreover, while the provision of the Constitution of Virginia applies to the principal sending or accepting a challenge outside the State, it does not apply to one delivering a challenge unless delivered in the State.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Committee of Seventy to-night adopted a report of the Sub-Committee giving reasons why the body should be dissolved, and then adjourned sine die. Previous to this action a long communication was read from Mayor Havemeyer urging the Committee not to disband, and earnestly inviting their co-operation and support.

NEW YORK.

The New York Detectives and the Bank of England Forgers—Additional Developments Showing Criminal Collusion.

M'DONALD AND THE DETECTIVES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—One of the police officials said last night that the principal allegation against Capt. Irving and Detective Farley are contained in McDonald's confession, which he made in Newgate Prison, in London, four hours after his sentence. McDonald said that the plot to rob the Bank of England was arranged in this city, and that the originators of it subscribed about $60,000 in gold to carry the plot into execution. McDonald and the Bidwell brothers went to Valparaiso and swindled a bank of $20,000 gold, which was added to the common fund. McDonald says that the detectives were aware of his plans from the commencement, and that he forwarded Farley $400 in a registered letter from London. He adds that he telegraphed to Irving of his departure to this city, after the bank forgeries had been discovered, and that it was in response to his telegram that Irving and Farley met him on the steamer Thuringia, on his arrival here. He says they told him there was a Sheriff in readiness to attach his property, and that if he had any valuables they would take them. According to McDonald's story, he had about $20,000 in gold; $17,000 in United States 5-20 bonds; a diamond worth $2,000, and other articles of jewelry of the value of $2,000. He says that he surrendered this property to the detectives, and they promised to use the money in securing his escape. He adds that he never saw any of the money afterward, with the exception of $5,000 which they gave him to pay his counsel. Mayor Havemeyer said, when spoken to about the matter, he did not believe there were three trustworthy men on the detective force. The detectives, however, have united in a demand for an investigation, and deny retaining any property obtained from McDonald. The affair looks now like a quarrel for possession of the reward that has been offered by the Bank of England for the arrest of the forgers, and the parties who are said to be interested are the detectives, Sheriff's officers, and Messrs. Pinkerton & Co., private detectives. Police Commissioner Gardner says that the last named, as near as he could learn, prompted the proceedings.

LANCASTER'S DIAMONDS.

A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* says: "In the matter of the recent seizure of diamonds valued at $20,000, found on the person of N. Lancaster, of Chicago, at the New York Custom-House, it is said that the Treasury Department will release the entire quantity of stones, uncut or ground, as they were seized without authority of law, and that there will only be a technical forfeiture of cut stones, which amount to only some $300 in all."

LIFE-INSURANCE.

The *Evening Telegram* announces that Eli Bard was this day appointed Receiver of the National Life-Insurance Company of New York, at 212 Broadway, and heads it: "A Sequence of the Jay Cooke Failure."

It is the National Life Insurance Company of New York that has been placed in the hands of a Receiver, and not the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, with which Jay Cooke is connected. Legal proceedings were initiated by one of the stockholders, it appearing, by an examination by the State Superintendent, that there was a deficiency in the Company's reserve fund of $160,000. Its assets are $544,000, and its liabilities $713,000.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

The election of officers in the Gold Exchange resulted as follows: President, James Colgate; First Vice-President, E. T. Bragaw; Second Vice-President, T. F. B. Parker; Treasurer, R. L. Edwards; Secretary, William P. Wescott; Executive Committee, Charles H. Ward, James Curphey, J. F. Underhill, William B. Bend, W. J. Hutchinson, B. K. Stevens, Simon Schafer, John Wallace, and August Lembert.

INTEREST RECOVERED FROM THE COMPTROLLER.

In the Supreme Court, the Tenth National Bank has recovered $21,911 interest from the Comptroller on advances made to the Department of Charities and Corrections in 1871. The principal has been paid by the Comptroller.

RECALCITRANT JOURNALISTS.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury have had several editors of New York and Brooklyn journals before them to answer in regard to articles published concerning city officers. This morning District Attorney Britton brought Mr. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, from the Grand Jury room before Judge Gilbert, of the Supreme Court, and said that Mr. Shanks had refused to answer certain questions. Mr. Shanks said it was a rule of the office not to disclose the names of those who wrote the articles.

Judge Gilbert said he knew of no rule in law which exempted journalists from answering questions put to them by the Grand Jury. He must, therefore, answer all questions put to him. The District-Attorney then returned with Mr. Shanks to the Grand Jury room.

Mr. Dana, of the *Sun*, has also been before the Grand Jury in reference to certain articles published in his journal.

CASUALTIES.

Narrow Escape from a Dreadful Disaster.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Evening Post* tells a story of a narrow escape from a terrible railroad disaster. An Albany passenger train and New York passenger train reached Tivoli bridge almost simultaneously last night. The night was intensely dark, and a heavy storm of wind and rain swept over the country. The signal light had been extinguished by the wind, and each engineer was ignorant of the presence of the other near the bridge. Both trains were started over the bridge, and when near the centre came into collision, smashing the headlights of the locomotives and parts of their machinery. A truck was also thrown violently against the girders of the bridge. None of the passengers were hurt.

Two Men Killed by a Powder Explosion.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—An explosion of dualine at the Windsor powder-mills yesterday, caused the death of two men, G. Gordon Ferrier and Timon Cahill.

The Burning of the Steamer Mary E. Poe.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 21.

The steamer City of Chester arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, with about thirty-five of the officers and crew of the steamer Mary E. Poe, which was burned last Friday afternoon while en route to New Orleans. The Chester left the wreck at half-past 9 Friday night. The two mates were still there, and the boat still burning. The safe and yawl were saved; all the books and papers not in the safe were burned. The officers, crew, and passengers lost nearly everything except what they had on their persons at the time. Capt. Poe did not attempt to save any of his personal effects, but was everywhere looking after the safety of those on board.

Among the loss were two women, deck passengers. A skiff caught one of the bodies, and it was buried on the bank close to the wreck. A roustabout was knocked overboard by a spar and drowned. Not more than five lives were lost altogether, and, perhaps, hardly that number. While the boat was heading to the shore and not far from it, the heat of the flames impelled many of the passengers of the Poe to jump into the water. Hans Cowan, one of the pilots,—both stuck to their posts bravely as long as possible,—was among the number. He succeeded in reaching a snag, but, supposing that he would there be drowned, called for his son, who was near by, and threw his watch toward him. The watch sank in the bubbling waters, to be seen no more, but the pilot was rescued soon afterward.

John W. Poe, clerk of the boat, made a bold dash for his trunk, and in the midst of the confusion drew it out of his room. Capt. Poe was at this time walking up the river bank. Looking back, he saw a trunk plunged overboard from the cabin deck, near the wheel; next, his son slid down a stanchion, and dropped into the river. Young Poe was a good swimmer, and, in good health, could cross the river like a fish, but had been very ill recently. On reaching the water he seemed to have lost his aquatic powers, and called out to his father to save him. Capt. Poe plunged into the river, swam out to his boy, and brought him ashore in safety.

Capt. Poe cannot tell or ascertain the cause of the fire. It originated over the boilers, and spread with wonderful quickness. Baldwin was the pilot on watch, and headed the boat for the shore, remaining at the wheel until the heat compelled him to fly. Capt. Poe says the report of seventy-five barrels of coal oil being aboard, and floating off in miles of surging flames, is all nonsense. He had only two barrels of coal oil in freight; and the foundation of the report is probably the fact that he had a number of casks of bacon on the main deck, and some of them doubtless were burning when they floated off. The cargo amounted to 950 tons.

RELIGIOUS.

Installation of Dr. Withrow in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Philadelphia, was to-night installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis; salary, $6,000.

Missionary Convention of the Campbellite Church in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—The General Missionary Convention of the Campbellite (Christian) Church is in session here to-day. The President's address was delivered this evening. At the opening session, the attendance was satisfactory; no business of importance was transacted. The session continues until Friday.

Dutch Reformed Church.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The New York classes and Southern classes of the Dutch Reformed Church are in session to-day. The Grand Synod sent a printed circular asking for contributions. It stated their debt at $33,000, and announced that the Professors' chairs were not completely endowed, needing $8,000 to complete them.

OBITUARY.

William Dillon, One of the Pioneers of Tazewell County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEKIN, Ill., Oct. 21.—William Dillon, one of the pioneers of Tazewell County, who moved to Illinois fifty years ago, and settled near Tremont, where he lived until three years ago, died at Normal last night, aged 68 years. His remains were brought to Antioch Church, in this county, and will be buried there to-morrow with fitting honors.

John C. Russell, Great Barrington, Mass.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Oct. 21.—John C. Russell, President of the Berkshire Woolen Company died to-day.

Judge James Hughes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Judge James Hughes, formerly of Indiana, died this morning at his residence near Bladensburg.

THE INDIANS.

A Delegation of Crows Visit Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A council took place to-day between the Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Mr. Brunot, and a delegation of Crow Chiefs. One of the Chiefs said the Government had given them for their country a tract of land on which there is no wood, water, or grass,—nothing but rocks,—and his people could not raise corn to eat. During the council, the Secretary of the Interior said to the Crows, that as they had kept peace for many years and behaved so well, the Government was disposed to do everything for their welfare, and in accordance with their request he would take pleasure in presenting them to the President, their great Father. One of the Chiefs expressed his anxiety to return home, as he had a great deal to do hunting buffalo, taking care of his children, and fighting the Sioux.

INDIANA LIQUOR LAW.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered its decision in a case effecting the constitutionality of the Indiana Liquor law, sustaining the law throughout. The opinion was written by Judge Downey.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Cunard Steamship Company have determined to withdraw their vessels from the West Indian service at an early day, and establish a daily line between Liverpool and New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived—Steamships Samaria, from Liverpool; South America, from Rio; and Trojan, from Marseilles.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 21.—Arrived — Steamers Minnesota, Calabria, and Spain, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arrived, steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—On Sunday last a slight earthquake was felt at Seattle, Washington Territory, and at 4 o'clock the same day a volcanic eruption occurred from the summit of Mount Ranier.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The Attorney-General H. Clay Ewing, commenced proceedings in the Circuit Court to-day against the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company in behalf of Mr. Cottrell, a policy-holder. The petition charges that the charter of the Company has been forfeited for several years by reason of sundry acts of malfeasance and usurpation, viz: the purchase of ground corner of Locust and Sixth Streets, and the erection of a building thereon with the accrued premiums, surplus avails, assets and profits of the Company, and also the purchase of the business of the Atlas Life Insurance Company. These acts are charged in the petition to be illegal, to the detriment of the interests of the policy-holders, and to work the forfeiture of the charter of the Company, and plaintiff asks that the Court require the Company to show by what authority they continue to exercise the rights, privileges, and franchises granted by their charter. The Court ordered a writ of quo warranto to issue, returnable on the first day of the December term, and that notice to that effect be served upon the Company to-morrow.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Scotchman Shot in the Head at the Corner of Randolph and Clark Streets—The Wound Not Fatal.

At 1 o'clock this morning Officer Edwards was attracted to the corner of Clark and Randolph streets by hearing the report of a revolver. He at once hastened to the corner of the streets named, where he found an excited crowd collected around the prostrate form of a man. Blood was oozing from a bullet-hole in the left eye. The man was rational, but very weak. He gave the name of Robert Kerr, and said he was a sailor. He attempted to relate how he received the wound, but his language was not very intelligible. It seems, however, that he went out last night with a couple of friends. They drank freely, and indulged in two or three playful scuffles. At the corner of Randolph and Clark they had some warm words, the result of which was that one of his companions shot him in the eye. He could not give their names. They scampered off, and remain unarrested. A physician examined Kerr pronounced the wound not fatal. He will, however, lose an eye. He was removed to the County Hospital.

ILLEGAL GRAND JURIES.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Oct. 21.—The Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer for this county, which has been in session over two weeks, and had ready to present to the Court some sixty indictments, was this morning discovered to be an illegally constituted body. The discovery made a great commotion in legal circles. They were summoned by the Sheriff, instead of being drawn in open court, as the law of May, 1873, directs.

SALT LAKE, Oct. 21.—In the District Court to-day United States Attorney Casey challenged the Grand Jury on several grounds, showing practically that under the present laws a legal Grand Jury cannot be obtained in this Territory. The Court sustained the challenge and discharged the jury.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet at 80c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.10@1.20.

HAY—Dull; prime, $29.00.

PROVISIONS—Lard dull; tierce, 9c; keg, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; new, 8¼c. Molasses—New prime, 65c. Syrup in good demand; thin, 62½c; good, 80@81c; prime, 85c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—In good demand; sales, 3,600 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 15½@15¾c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 16@16½c; middling to good middling, 16¾@18¾c. Receipts, 2,064 bales; exports, coastwise, 267; stock, 43,412 bales.

MONETARY—Gold, 110½@111¼; currency, 105½@106; sterling—bank, 119¼; sight, 4@4¼.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,186; shipments, 940. Packers and shippers are buying more freely, and the market closed steady at firmer prices.

HOGS—The market is weak at $3.50@4.00.

MARRIAGES.

NEALE—CLARKE—On Saturday, the 18th inst., at the house of Thomas Groves, brother-in-law of the bride, by the Rev. C. P. Dorset, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Mr. John Neale and Miss Anna Clarke, both of Chicago.

BONTECOU—HOLLAND—At the Ninth Presbyterian Church, Monday evening, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Dr. McKaig, Clara, eldest daughter of Charles Holland, and E. W. Bontecou, all of this city. No cards. Reception, Tuesday evening in November.

FREEMAN—CURTIS—At Rockford, Ill., Oct. 15, 1873, by the Rev. William S. Curtis, D. D., Henry V. Freeman, Esq., of Chicago, and Mary L. Curtis, of Rockford, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DEATHS.

DUFFY—Oct. 20, Mrs. Lucy Ann Duffy, of heart disease.

Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock.

☞ Omaha and Brookville papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.,
195 and 197 Randolph-st.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Elegant Book-Cases and Marble-Top Tables, Library and Dining-Room Furniture, Fine Oil Chromos and Steel Engravings, Desks, What-Nots and Lounges,
BRUSSELS, WOOL AND 3-PLY
CARPETS
Cook and Parlor Stoves, Beer and Billiard Tables, Counters, Show-Cases, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

On THURSDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m.,
At 743 Michigan-av.,
Elegant marble-top Chamber-suits, parlor and dining-room
FURNITURE,
Ornaments, Lace-Curtains and Lambrekins, Oil Paintings and fine Engravings, elegant Book-Case, Brussels three-ply and ingrain
CARPETS,
Bedding, Hair-Mattresses, Pillows, Rugs, Plated-ware, Crockery, Cook and Parlor Stoves, etc., etc.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
An elegant Hallet & Davis concert Grand Piano, one of the finest instruments in the city.
WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Top and Open Buggies, Phaetons, Rockaways,
FARM WAGONS, SINGLE & DOUBLE HARNESS,
AT AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT 22, at 10 a. m., at Salesrooms 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE AND FULL STOCK
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloths, and Cassimeres, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Notions, &c., AT AUCTION, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 9½ a. m., at Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FRENCH BRONZE
Statuary,
ELEGANT MANTEL CLOCKS,
Italian Marble Statuary, Urns, and Vases,
At Auction, on Friday, Oct. 24, at Store, 19 & 21 Randolph-st.
This collection, which is the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., Philadelphia, is one of the largest and finest ever offered at auction in this city. The BRONZES comprise groups and figures, large and small, among which are Commerce, Agriculture, Joan of Arc, Columbus, Cleopatra, Amazon Warriors, Mars and Venus, Mercury, Raphael, Minerva, and other beautiful Historical and Classical subjects.
ELEGANT BRONZE CLOCKS in great variety, both with and without side pieces.
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, Pillars, Fluted Columns, Vases, Urns, Card Receivers, finely-carved Groups and Animals, Grecian Tripods, Agate Tazzas, Etruscan Vases, Paper Weights, etc.
☞ Goods on exhibition Tuesday. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue till all are sold.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.
We will sell at the Marble-Front, No. 613 West Lake-st., on Thursday, Oct. 23, at 10 a. m., a
GENTEEL LOT OF FURNITURE,
Consisting of English Brussels Carpets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. Goods must be sold as the owner is going abroad. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 613 West Lake-st.
Also, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, a large lot of Carpets, Stoves, and Household Goods of all descriptions, at our warerooms, No. 613 West Lake-st.
HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

LAST GREAT SALE OF
CHROMOS AT AUCTION,
327 WEST MADISON-ST.,
As we move to the South Side this week.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Successors to Elison & Foster, Real Estate and General Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Announcement Extraordinary!
GRAND OPENING
REAL ESTATE SALE
AT OUR AUCTION ROOMS,
84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,
ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
We have received positive instructions from E. P. BLANCHARD, Esq., to close out his interest in various subdivisions, and will offer for sale, without any reserve, the following valuable property:
FIRST—37 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard Bros.' Subdivision, corner of Chicago and Western-avs., and near the great Chicago & Northwestern Car Shops.
SECOND—9 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, on Fullerton-av. and Fullerton-av., between Milwaukee-av. and Humboldt Park Boulevard.
THIRD—3 lots, 25x125 feet each, in same subdivision, on Humboldt Park Boulevard.
FOURTH—In same subdivision, block between Milwaukee and Fullerton-avs., 10 acres, which will be sold entire, or in large and small lots, already subdivided. On this block there is a good house and barn, cherry, apple, and shade trees, and also a fine garden. This offers a splendid chance for a profitable investment.
FIFTH—16 lots, 25x125 feet each, in Blanchard's Subdivision, near Milwaukee and Diversey-avs.
SIXTH—7 lots, 25x125 feet each, on Madison-st., two blocks east of Central Park.
SEVENTH—5 acres, being the south ½ of Block 3, Hart L. Stewart's Subdivision, corner of Forty-sixth-st. and California-av.
EIGHTH—4 lots on Monroe-st., in Kimball's Subdivision, half a block east of Central Park.
NINTH—24 lots in Durham's Subdivision, on Sixteenth-st. and Central Park-av., near Douglas Park Boulevard. Part of the purchase-money can run 4½ years.
The above offers very valuable property in a section of the city which is rapidly improving, and every day enhancing in value. The facilities for reaching this property are good, both by buses, horse cars, and steam, thus affording rapid transit to the heart of the city, and a chance will be given to every one to purchase either a single lot or more. The sale will be peremptory. Every lot offered will be sold.
Mr. E. P. Blanchard, 122 LaSalle-st., will show the property, and give any further particulars.
The Title to this Property is Perfect.
Full printed abstracts furnished.
Terms—Only one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three years, with 8 per cent interest.
A DEPOSIT of 10 per cent required at time of sale, balance of first payment in thirty days.
Parties having money in savings-banks which have not suspended can make their first payment by their books.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.'S
Regular Friday's Sale,
At 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
Friday, Oct. 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
Splendid Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Bureaus, Washstands, Lounges, Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Mirrors, 16 crates Crockery in open lots, Bedding, Mattresses, large lot Teas and Groceries, &c., &c. Cooking and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c. General assortment of housekeeping goods. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

On Thursday Morning
We will announce full particulars in this column of a
GRAND SALE OF LOTS
IN
SOUTH CHICAGO
On Monday, 27th inst.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

Great Auction Sale of
40
Valuable Business Lots
ON WEST LAKE-ST.,
And eighteen desirable RESIDENCE LOTS on Park-av., only three blocks west of Western-av.
We are instructed by Messrs. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., agents for the owners, to offer for sale at auction, on the ground, on
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28,
at 2 o'clock. Sale absolutely without any reserve, and on very easy terms, only one-third down. Fifty dollars deposit required at time of sale. Title unquestionable.
This property is very eligibly located, the lots on Lake-st. being on the great thoroughfare from the city to Central Park, are valuable for business purposes, and offer great inducements to purchasers seeking profitable locations in a section of the city where property can be purchased at moderate prices, and certain to largely increase in value. We will offer for sale 8 lots, south front on Lake-st., 25 feet front each; 14 lots north front on same street—all being good business lots. Also, 14 lots on Park-av., south front, 25 feet front; 4 lots on same avenue, north front—very desirable residence lots, and in the immediate vicinity of churches, schools, and surrounded by fine residences, and easily accessible by horse-cars on Lake and Madison-sts.
This is the first auction sale of Lake-st. property east of Central Park, and should attract general attention of all parties interested. All of this property is located two blocks east of California-av., which avenue is 100 feet wide.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance one and two years, with interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect; abstracts furnished. Parties wishing to attend this sale can take the Randolph or Madison street-cars, which will convey you to the immediate vicinity of the property.
For plats of the property and further particulars inquire of Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co., 89 Washington-st., or of
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock,
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
Fall and Winter Goods which we have orders to close out. 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS,
AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock.
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
A large assortment of Silk, Cassimere, Felt and Soft Hats, Boys' and Men's Caps, Buck Gloves and Mitts, Furs, Canes, Umbrellas, Show Cases, Hat Stands, &c., &c., including all the fixtures of a first-class retail dealer. By order of Assignee.
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION OF
Choice Wines, Brandies, Gin, &c.
On FRIDAY, Oct. 24, at 11 o'clock. See advertisement in papers of Thursday and Friday morning for particulars. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
PANICS MAKE THE AUCTION SALES OF
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.,
Still more attractive. Our regular
BOOT & SHOE
sale of Wednesday, Oct. 22, at 9½ a. m., will be of the BEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE in goods of ALL GRADES.
Put your money where you get the largest return.

By EDWARDS & COHEN,
65 South Canal-st.
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock a. m., new and second-hand Furniture, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Marble-top Bureaus and Washstands, Desks, Whatnots, Sofas, Lounges, Brussels, Wool and Rag Carpets, Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Double and Single Harness.
Special attention given to outside sales. Advances made on consignments.
EDWARDS & COHEN, Auctioneers, 65 South Canal-st.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9:30 a. m.—Furniture, Carpets, etc., at auction. Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Commodes (Marble-top and Plain); large line of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Mattresses, Beds, Platedware, Toilet Sets, Body Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, etc. Also a good Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Friday and Saturday, 24th and 25th, will be sold Furniture and General Merchandise. (Cash advances on consignments.) BRUSH, SON & CO.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 65 South Canal-st.
Have auction sale Wednesday, 9:30 a. m., of all kinds of household furniture, including bedsteads and marble-top chamber sets, carpets, cooking and heating stoves. All goods sold without reserve. You can buy cheaper on sales days at average auction prices.

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